The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—President Watson, of the Erie Railway, arrived from Europe yesterday.

—A dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, reports that Rochefort and party sailed on Saturday.

—Dooney Harris, the pugilist shot in New York by Wm. Clough last week, is slowly recovering.

—United States Minister Pile and ex-Minister De Long had interviews with the President on Saturday.

—Hugh Dougherty was sentenced at Lancaster, Ohio, to be hanged on July 31st, for the murder of Schlech.

—The furniture factory of Greene, Burthage & Co., in Louisville, was burned on Saturday night. Loss $70,000.

—Five vessels and nineteen men engaged in the fishing trade at Gloucester, Mass., were lost during the past season.

—Two colored boys got into a difficulty below Little Rock, Ark., last Friday evening, during which one of them, Elbert Allen, was stabbed and killed.

—The United States steamship Shenandoah, Captain Fillsbrowne, arrived at New York on Saturday, after a cruise of three years and eight months.

—The Iron Mountain, Arkansas branch, and Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroads have consolidated, and will be known as the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway.

—Jules Raux, a well known young man of New Orleans, was shot through the heart last Friday night by some one unknown. Raux died in five minutes after being shot.

—Dr. Z. Meig, who was wounded in the Lava Beds at the time of the massacre of Thomas' command, has nearly recovered the use of his right arm. He is able to hobble.

—Texas minute men routed a party of Indians in San Sabaco county, killing several. Lone Wolf is again reported on the war path, bound for Texas, to avenge the death of his son.

—Advices from Pedro, Abanto, dated April 9th, report that Marshal Serrane had made proposals for a settlement through General Eile, which the Carlists have definitely rejected.

—The report that a suit has been instituted by James H. Banker against Commodore Vanderbilt for $1,500,000 is authoritatively contradicted. It was started for a stock jobbing purpose.

—General Smith reports that all continues quiet at Spotted Tail's and the Whetstone agencies. Spotted Tail refuses to change the location of his agency as the Commissioner desires.

—The President has pardoned Albert Lemon, convicted of forgery in November last in the United States Circuit Court of Indiana; also Walker Dawson, of South Carolina, convicted of kukiux outrages.

—Recent gales and hailstorms have caused serious damage to the crops in the West Indies, and there are now no hopes of an abundant harvest. The potato and tomato crops are almost destroyed.

—All slaves furnished to the Spanish army in Cuba will be organized under white officers, to serve five years and then to be declared free, the compensation to be the same as that of regular troops. Free colored persons who enlist will be assigned to transport duty.

—The committee making an investigation into the construction of the new capitol at Albany, N. Y., has found that nine thousand barrels of cement went elsewhere than into the building in 1872, and that the bricklaying cost thirty six dollars per thousand, for which private builders charge fifteen dollars.

—Murat Halstead was arrested in Cincinnati on Saturday night on a warrant sworn out by Thos. Proctor, charging him with publishing, on March 28th, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, an advertisement of a grand gift concert at Leavenworth, thereby publicly promoting a scheme of chance, in violation of section 43 of the law of Ohio of April 11th, 1873.

—Murat Halsted, in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Sunday morning, in explanation of the publication of the article on the ground of which he was arrested, says: "A couple of weeks ago an advertising agent sent to this office an announcement of a scheme of chance, the character of which was not observed by those whose supervision we depend upon to reject advertising matter of an improper character. It appeared accordingly."

—The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after the opening of navigation in the spring of 1874, a light will be exhibited from the tower recently erected on Petite Point au Sable, thirty miles south of Grand Point au Sable light-house, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. The apparatus, which will illuminate 288 degrees of horizon, is of the third order of the system of Fresnel, and will show a fixed white light, varied by white flashes, at intervals of thirty seconds.

CHINA.

Remarkable Views.

The London *Daily News*, of March 16, in referring to a series of pictures illustrative of a journey round the world, by Mr. Simpson, "author and artist," says:

"It would be difficult to say where the greatest interest and value of these pictures lie, whether in the singularly accurate representation of such vast monuments as the great Wall of China—the Myriad Mile Wall,' as it is named in Chinese—which has long been the great traffic road from Pekin to Mongolia and Russia, or in such a drawing as that of the great Temple of Pekin, occupying four square miles of ground with its triple circular terraces, constructed with mysterious reference to the symbolism of numbers, its central altar house roofed with tiles of the brightest ultramarine blue as the azure tint of Heaven. These are objects of the greatest interest as descriptive of an ancient people, and more ancient belief, which have never been so well shown before. More true and far more impressively, too, are the sketches of the gods out of repair—those gigantic images which have lost their arms, and whose clothes have rotted with the mortal decay of ages, and which have to be rehabilitated by some devoted priest, carpenter and property men, who has to endure a strange kind of penance to excite the mingled commiseration and religious charity of the people. He places himself in a closed box-house, the sides of which are pierced with large pointed nails, each of which has its price put upon its outside, so that if any one wishes to be good he can pay the money through a chink, and draw out the nail, thus relieving the wretched godrestorer of one of his torments, and paying so much toward the repair of the god. There is nothing but a stool in the house, so that the devoted priest cannot rest except in the sitting posture. The devotee in this prickly cell had been there for two years, and incessantly, night and day, pulled a rope to a large bell, to let the world know what he had to endure. Scarcely less strange and curiously cruel is the self-imposed lot of a Chinese student, competing to become one of the ten thousand senior optimes, shut up in a narrow cell, sitting on one board, writing on another, for three days and nights at a time, without books or notes, writing entirely from memory upon paper carefully stamped to prevent any other being used. These fanatic philosophers will go on for a life, often growing old and dying before they succeed in passing. As there is no exit door from the great examination building, when a student dies a hole is made in the wall to get rid of him. But the Emperor himself is a sort of Hermit of State; he is compelled to live in seclusion, and be worshipped like a god. Mr. Simpson has succeeded in copying a portrait of him by a native artist, which represents him as a rather good-looking, fair-skinned man, with not very Tartar features, seated with his hands on his knees, the fingers having the nails grown to at least an inch and a half beyond the points of the fingers."

Seizure of Kossuth's Private Papers.

Kossuth has written a letter full of indignation to a Hungarian newspaper, protesting against the action of the Hungarian Government in seizing his private papers as national property and placing them in the museum. It seems that Kossuth had entrusted these papers, on leaving Hungary, to the charge of his friend, Anton Verse, upon whose recent death the Hungarian Government ordered that confiscation and appropriation of which Kossuth complains. Kossuth asks: "Those were my private papers, and did they cease to be my private property simply because my life was not passed without leaving some traces in history, and because those papers may, therefore, have an historic value?" And he concludes: "I did not rob the nation. I took up the staff of homelessness with empty but pure hands. I neither expected nor demanded a reward from the nation, nor would I accept it. But I do expect and demand that I shall not be robbed of my property in the name of the nation. I insist that my property be restored to me. I protest against anybody being allowed to examine my papers without my permission."

A Curious Story.

When Napoleon the Great died at St. Helena, an English physician took charge of his heart, depositing it in a silver baison filled with water. Two tapers burned near it, but the custodian felt nervously anxious while watching it through the night, and did not sleep. In the silence of midnight he heard a rustling sound, then a plunge into the water, and a rebound on the floor—all occurring with the quickness of thought. He sprang from his bed to see an enormous rat dragging the precious relic to his hole! A moment more and the heart which had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe, would have been more degraded than the dust of Imperial Cæsar.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

Another Day Spent in the House on the Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1874.

HOUSE.

Reports from Committees.

The report of the Committee on Elections in the Kentucky contested election case, declaring Young, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was called up and agreed to without discussion.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill permitting aliens to act as pilots, providing they have resided in the United States six months. Passed.

Committees were called for reports of a private character, and many such reports were made and many private bills were passed.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill extending the provisions of the act of the 28th of February, 1865, so as to include all vessels of the United States. Passed.

Mr. BASS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light ship at or near the mouth of the Detroit river on Lake Erie. Adopted.

The House at 1:35 resumed consideration of

The Currency Bill.

Mr. MAYNARD, who has charge of the bill as chairman of the Banking Committee, declined to allow any amendments to be offered and voted on, but consented to their being printed in the Record. He insisted on the previous question.

The previous question was seconded by 105 to 69.

The House then refused to order the main question—yeas 112, nays 120, so the bill was again left open to amendment and discussion.

Mr. BECK then moved as a substitute for the bill, a bill introduced by himself on the 30th of March, authorizing the issue of four hundred millions legal tender notes, the retirement of national bank notes, and the substitution therefore of Treasury notes and 3.65 per cent. convertible bonds.

Mr. HUNTER moved two additional sections to Mr. Beck's bill, one prohibiting usury by banks and the other permitting taxation of legal tender notes and bank notes like other property.

Mr. PACKER moved an amendment abolishing all limitation of circulation and establishing free banking.

Mr. BURCHARD made a point of order that one section (13th), providing for the payment of one-half of the import duties in legal tender notes, must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, on the ground that the section was not germane to the original bill, which was the currency bill. It would change the customs laws on every important article of commerce.

Mr. BECK then offered his substitute, with the thirteenth section stricken out.

Mr. KELLOGG made another point of order on the eighth section, taxing bank notes 3 per cent.

The Speaker overruled that point of order, on the ground that the section was germane to the bill, and might have been offered as an amendment.

Mr. BECK then moved the previous question on the amendments. Seconded—94 to 78.

The first vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Coburn, limiting the permanent issue of United States notes to four hundred millions, with fifty millions for reserve. It was rejected without the yeas and nays.

The next vote was on Mr. Hunter's amendment, and that was rejected without the yeas and nays.

The next vote was on Mr. Packer's amendment in the nature of a substitute for Mr. Beck's bill abolishing limitations on currency and establishing free banking. On a standing vote the amendment appeared to be carried—85 to 46. A vote was then taken by yeas and nays. The vote resulted: Yeas 77, nays 149. So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on Mr. Beck's substitute. Judging by sound, it was badly defeated. A vote was then taken by yeas and nays. The vote resulted yeas 68, nays 164, and Mr. Beck's substitute was rejected.

Pending the vote, Mr. SPEER (Pa.) made a point of order that Messrs. Poland, Phelps and Hamilton, being Presidents and directors of national banks, had no right to vote on a bill which imposed a tax on national banks. They had already voted in the negative.

Mr. COX had something to say on the same subject, and wanted the question decided, as he held bank stock.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) wanted to know whether the number of members interested operated to take the individual out of the rule.

Mr. E. R. HOAR wanted to know how the case was different from the tax on gold watches and silver plate.

Mr. DAWES suggested that when a member of the House belonged to a class of the community which might be affected by legislation, the right was that he should be permitted to vote. The holder of bank stock was no more interested in this question than the holder of stock in a manufacturing company was interested in a question which imposed a duty on foreign manufactures.

Mr. COX remarked that he had been almost uniformly alone among the various members interested in banks in voting to tax such stock. He made no claim of disinterested public service, but he has submitted himself to an amiable case for determination. There were some eighty members interested in banks who voted differently from himself.

The Speaker, in an elaborate decision, overruled the point of order, and an appeal being taken, the decision was ratified by the House, only nine voting against it.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) then moved the Senate bill as a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. E. R. HOAR offered an amendment providing that after the 1st of September, 1874, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be legal tender, and that after that date United States notes may be exchanged for bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, redeemable after ten years and payable thirty years after date.

Mr. FOSTER moved an amendment that in case of any increase of national bank circulation beyond $354,000,000, legal tender notes to the extent of twenty-five per cent. of such increase shall be retired and canceled until the outstanding legal tender notes shall be reduced to $300,000,000.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) moved an amendment repealing all laws that limit circulation and that require reserve on account of circulation.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

The House, at 3:30 o'clock, adjourned, the status of the bill being that the previous question is pending on the bill and the various amendments, including the Senate bill as a substitute, and comes up again on Tuesday.

WILLIAMSPORT.

Destructive Incendiary Fire.

The Loss Estimated at $500,000

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 11.—An indendiary fire was started at one o'clock this morning in the piling yard of Brown, Early & Co.'s saw mill. It destroyed all the lumber, amounting to about twenty millions of feet, piled on thirty acres of ground, between the above named yard and White, Leuiz, & White's saw mill. In its course it consumed Filbert, Otto & Co.'s saw mill, C. H. Krouse & Co.'s planing mill, and fourteen frame dwelling houses on Filbert street. The fire was under control at eight o'clock. The wind blew a gale during the first part of the fire. It is reported that one man was burned to death in the brick planing mill. Assistance was received promptly from the Lockhaven and Sunbury fire departments. The loss is estimated at $500,000, and the insurance at $150,000. The following are the principal sufferers: Brown, Early & Co., P. Herdic & Co., Filbert, Otto & Co., Filbert, Otto & Miller, C. H. Krouse & Co., S. N. Williams & Co., and E. K. Hawley & Co.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., April 13, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, clear weather will prevail, with rising temperature and wind shifting to southerly and easterly.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, increasing east to south winds, generally rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, with possible light rain over the latter at night.

For the South Atlantic States, northeast to southeast winds, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, with probably light rain.

From the gulf northward to the lower Ohio valley and Missouri, cloudy and rainy weather, with increasing south to east winds.

For the upper lake region and southward to the lower Ohio valley and Missouri, brisk and high south east to southwest winds, cloudy and rainy weather, preceding a storm centre.

The lower Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers continue to rise.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamers Abyssinia from Liverpool, and Minister Roon from Bremen have arrived. The latter reports that she experienced during the whole passage strong head winds and gales from the west by northwest and southwest, very rough seas and thick fogs. The ship had to work the whole passage against a tremendous head sea, and worked very hard, but behaved very well. On the last day the wind changed to north, with frost and ice on deck.

The United States schoolship Mercury, last from St. Thomas, also arrived, after a five months' cruise.

There are no tidings as yet of the steamer Greece, with the passengers of the foundered French steamer Europe. She is now five days overdue.

THE INDIANS.

Unsatisfactory Condition of Affairs at the Agencies.

Spotted Tail Suspicious of the Peace Commissioners.

CHEYENNE, April 12.—The Cheyenne *Leader* has the following from its correspondent at the Red Cloud Agency, dated April 11th: The Commissioners returned from Spotted Tail to-day, having accomplished absolutely nothing. Their pow-wowing at the agencies has rather complicated matters between the Indians and the Government. The Indians at Spotted Tail refuse absolutely to have their agency removed. They say they are tired of seeing Commissioners, and have invited the present delegation to leave in language more forcible than polite. It is understood that the Commissioners will proceed east at once and ask for a strong military escort, and return within a month and move the agency. The visit of the Commissioners has only served to destroy the moral effect produced by the troops. The Indians, who are keen observers, have noticed that there is a hitch somewhere in the working of things relating to them. They expect one thing from the military, and are led to believe something else from the Peace Commissioners. Spotted Tail accused the Commissioners in council of seeking to stir up trouble between his people and the northern Indians, and in the language of the interpreter, said he wanted them to "dry up." He says he has been moved around and pestered so much by these flies from the Great Father that he wants his words written down this time to show to all of them who go begging around hereafter that he wont talk to them any more. There is no doubt but that Spotted Tail and Red Cloud are acting in accord. The former, at the largest council, after a few words spoken in an excited manner, waved his hands to his people, and they all left. The same scene occurred at Red Cloud. A show of hostility on Indians has been made here, that is, called in the head men and took them over for the number they had. So far six thousand have been registered. There are probably four thousand or less. Several bands have refused to either be counted or change the number for which they have heretofore drawn rations. Sons of them, after they had handed in their numbers, came the next day and claimed that they had forgotten their women and children, and wanted to register them. The Peace Commissioners arrived at Cheyenne yesterday.

WOOL.

Probable Clip of Fleeces this Spring in Eight Western States.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—The *National Crop Reporter*, formerly of Jacksonville, Ill., issued its first number from this city to-day. The following is an abstract of the leading information presented: From estimates of correspondents, dated March 15, in relation to the comparative number and condition of sheep to be sheared this spring, and the probable comparative weight of fleeces, deductions are made as follows: The States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin reported sheep of all kinds, in 1873, a total of nearly 10,016,000. The estimated increase over last year in the number to be sheared averaged for the eight States one and one-half per cent., and assuming the rate of increase in the number of all kinds to have been the same, the result is an aggregate of a little over 10,127,000 sheep. In obtaining the probable yield of wool, the total of three and one-half pounds per fleece is made, a basis which places the total clip last year in the eight States named at a little more than 36,500,000.

The estimates of the *Crop Reporter's* correspondent indicate for this year an average falling off in the weight of fleeces of three and two-tenths per cent. Taking the slight gain in the number and the loss in the weight of fleeces, the result leaves a probable shortage this year in the States named amounting to a little over 1,150,000 pounds of wool. The past winter has been generally very favorable to sheep breeding, and while the average condition on March 15th was over one per cent. better than at the same date last year. The increase of lambs has been considerably greater as compared with the previous winter. In most localities the ordinary spring work on March 25th was quite forward, but subsequent to that date snow and rain storms caused a general cessation of plowing and planting.

CORSETS.

How to Put One On.

At this juncture the Coroner desired to show to the jury the course taken by the ball, and for this purpose produced the corsets worn by Mrs. Burkhart at the time of the tragedy. "You see," said he—and here he drew the corsets around his waist with the laces in front—"the ball must have gone in here from behind. No, that can't be either, for the corset says the ball went in in front. Confound it, I've got it on wrong. Ah! this way." (Here the Coroner put the corsets on upside down.) "Now, you see," pointing to the hole in the garment, which rested directly over his hip, "the ball must have gone in here. No, that can't be either, for—"

Here Mr. Mather, the handsomest man on the jury, broke in. "Mr. Stillman," said he, "you've got that corset on wrong." Here Dr. Stillman blushed like a puppy. "Well," said he, "I've been married twice, and I ought to know how to rig a corset." "Yes," said Mr. Mather, "but you don't. You had it right in the first place. The strings go in front, and the ladies clasp them together in the back. Don't I know? I think I ought to; I've been married. If you doubt it, look (he got pointing to the fullness in the top). How do you suppose that's going to be filled up unless you put it on as I suggest?" "That," said Dr. Stillman; "why, that goes over the hips." "No it don't," said Mr. Mather; "that fullness goes somewhere else—this way" and here Mr. Mather indicated where he thought the fullness ought to go.

At this a pale-faced young man with a voice like a robin, and a note-book under his arm, said he thought the ladies always clasped their corsets on the side. The pale-faced young man said this very innocently, as if he wished to convey the impression that he knew nothing whatever of the matter. The jury laughed the pale-faced young man to scorn, and one of them intimated that he thought the young man was not half so green about women's dress as he tried to appear. The young man was a reporter, and it is, therefore, exceedingly probable that his knowledge was fully as limited as was apparent from his suggestion, the juryman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Here another juryman discovered that Dr. Stillman had the corset on bottom side up. "Doctor," said he, "put it on the other way."

Then the Doctor put it on in reverse order, with the laces in front. This brought the bullet holes directly over the tails of his coat.

"I don't think," said Mr. Mather, "that the bullet went in there, Doctor."

"No, I don't think it did," was the reply. "Confound it, it's mighty funny—six married men in this room and not one that knows how to put on a woman's corset."

Here the *Chronicle* reporter, who had several sisters and always keeps his eyes open, advanced and convinced Dr. Stillman and Mr. Mather, after much argument, that the laces of a corsage go behind, and that the garment is clasped in front. After this explanation the course of the bullet was readily traced, and found to bear out the explanation afforded by the two physicians. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Love Match at Last.

"Another engagement of the many announced," writes a Washington correspondent, "is that of General Sherman's daughter, Minnie, to Mr. DeHaven Fitch, and it is a real love match. The day before Miss Sherman left London, her uncle, Commodore Allen, was prevented by some duty from going with his niece to the Crystal Palace, as he had promised, but that she should not be disappointed he told her he would send one of his officers to go with her—a special protege and favorite, he said. So Mr. Fitch presented himself at the appointed hour, and the two young people went off together. He joined the party at dinner, and, in return for his courtesy to Miss Sherman, Commodore Alden invited him to accompany them to the opera, that evening. Miss Sherman was to sail next day, and both she and her new friend regretted that their acquaintance should end so soon. But when she reached her steamer, lo! he was on the deck before her, and, although there was no room in the accommodations for a cabin passenger, he took his chances and sailed with her. Doesn't that sound like a sweet, old-fashioned story. She is a pretty, unaffected girl, who so charmed Prince Arthur of England, during his brief visit here, four years ago, that he sent by the princely ambassador a delicately wrought locket with her monogram traced in superb diamonds."

The London Peabody Fund.

The Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund to the poor of London have just made their report for 1873, which contains some interesting particulars of the manner in which this noble charity has been applied. The total fund on the 31st of December amounted to nearly £580,000, of which sum £300,000, or $1,500,000, has been expended in purchasing and erecting tenements in London. The Trustees now have 882 tenants, who occupy 1,875 rooms, the average rent being 1s 10d per room, or about 45 cents per week. They have erected or leased nine different buildings, and have bought four and a half acres at the west end of London. In addition to this, they are steadily enlarging the buildings already in their possession, and watching opportunities to purchase property situated in the districts where the poor are living. The net income derived from the buildings is 2¾ per cent. per annum on the outlay, ashing in one district 4 per cent. is realized. The English papers, in noticing the report, universally commend the prudent and economical manner in which the Trustees are administering the fund, and their evident determination to carry out the wishes of Mr. Peabody in making his noble benefaction.

A Love Match at Last.

THAT Bald Mountain shake-up is an old fib after all. Thomas Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," remarks: "It is claimed that there was a prior declaration of independence in North Carolina, a statement having about as much foundation as the report that a volcano exists in the mountains of the same State."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Mrs. Brigham Young No. 19 to Appear Before the House Judiciary Committee.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Definite Action Expected in the House To-Day.

SCHEMES FOR NEW RAILROADS

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1874.

Mrs. Brigham Young No. 19.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, arrived here to-day, and will lecture at Lincoln Hall on "Polygamy" next Tuesday evening. She will also make a statement before the House Judiciary Committee, to which has been referred the bill regulating affairs in Utah.

The Finance Bills.

The advocates of increased currency confidently anticipate the passage of both the House and Senate finance bills through the House to-morrow, though the contractionists will make a bitter fight to postpone definite action.

Schemes for New Railroads.

The Committee on Railroads in the House have decided to give a hearing to some one of the many schemes being urged for the establishment of new railroads. A number of applicants in the interest of railroad corporations have transferred their appeals from the Public Land Committee to that of the new Committee on Railroads, organized for the purpose of settling cheap transportation questions. This committee will first give its attention to the "Trans-Continental Railroad Co.," from a point bordering on the Mississippi river to New York.

Claims of Southern Loyalists.

A member of the House remarked recently, in view of the enormous number of claims of Southern "loyalists" so called, brought before Congress and favorably considered, that Congress had resolved itself into a Committee for pensioning widows, and pardoning and paying rebels who killed their husbands. The first he considered right and proper, but the payment of rebel claims for damages and loss incurred during the rebellion he most pointedly condemned.

Additional Bounty.

The act passed by the Senate recently to allow men that enlisted previous to August, 1861, additional bounty, includes only those who were mustered out under the Presidential proclamation of May 30, 1861. The matter is now before the House Committee on Military Affairs, and it will soon be reported to the House.

Texas Pacific Railroad Subsidy.

It is stated here that Mr. Thomas A. Scott will bring forward his Texas Pacific Railroad Subsidy bill as soon as the Finance bill is settled.

Forthcoming Elections.

The forthcoming election of members of Congress is having considerable effect on pending legislation. Unwise legislation is an exception to the rule, and members are not slow to inform those who have private schemes they desire to get through, that now is the wrong time to urge them.

General Dodge.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs, who have been investigating Indian contracts for some time past, tried, before closing the investigation, to secure the attendance of General Dodge as a witness, but that gentleman cannot be found, although several messengers have been sent after him. This is the same General Dodge who was wanted by the Wilson Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee last winter, but who could not be found. A summons was sent for Dodge to Texas, but Dodge managed to dodge the officer sent to serve it, and never appeared.

Case of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who is in New York, has forwarded to the Court of Claims a brief of the grounds on which she holds that the motion to admit her to the bar of that Court should be granted. The friend who brought it arrived in the Court room while the Judges were still in their conference room. They received it respectfully, and expressed the intention to give its suggestions their consideration.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1874.

The Libel Case.

This morning Augustus C. Buell filed in the Circuit Court a petition for a writ of certiorari to Judge Snell, of the Police Court, commanding him to send up the record and papers in the case of the petitioner, who is charged with the criminal libel of Senator Chandler. Buell's attorneys represent, among other things, that the Police Court is not legally constituted for the trial of offenses by jury. Judge Cartter said he would take no action on the act creating the Police Court unconstitutional, but would probably hear the case on Monday.

NEW YORK.

Attempt to Swindle an Insurance Company.

Bricks Put into a Coffin Instead of a Dead Body.

Mayor Havemeyer Opposed to the East River Bridge.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1874.

Attempt to Swindle an Insurance Company.

On the 29th of March the Board of Health issued a permit for the burial of the body of Louisa Germs, aged 23, on a certificate of Dr. Ernest Uling, that the young woman had died at his house from natural causes. The funeral and interment followed. It was rumored that Uling and Miss Germs had been engaged, and that the doctor had taken out a joint policy of $10,000 in the Merchants Life Insurance Company, which policy was to revert to him in case of her death. Suspicions followed that death was the result of malpractice, and an affidavit to this effect was made and submitted to the Coroner. He sent for Uling, who expressed great sorrow for the death of the young woman, and insisted that she died a natural death. The insurance company was not satisfied, and the Coroner ordered the body to be exhumed, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Uling, to await the result of the investigation. The disinterment took place to-day, and the coffin was taken to the Morgue, and instead of a dead body was found nineteen bricks wrapped in paper, and kept in place by laths. Charles Fink, the undertaker, was arrested, but Uling keeps out of the way of the police thus far.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1874.

Protection of Emigrants.

The Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Society convened here to-day. A letter was read from Archbishop Leaky, of Cashel, Ireland, heartily approving the proposed combination between the two countries for the protection of emigrants, and promising the co-operation of the Irish clergy and laity with the movement. Arrangements were completed for a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on the 19th of May next, for the purpose of laying the cause before the people. A large number of distinguished speakers have signified their intention to be present.

A Sharper Arrested.

Dr. Ernest Uling, who buried a coffin full of bricks instead of a pretended corpse, and attempted thereby to swindle a life insurance company out of $10,000, was arrested to-day in a house on East Twenty-fifth street, where he was concealed under a bed. At his residence evidence was found that his name was Ernest Da Bagniski, a member of a noble Hungarian family, for twenty years a resident of this city. He had been in several scrapes before, and had been twice tried before the Court of General Sessions for swindling, but escaped.

Mayor Havemeyer and the East River Bridge.

Mayor Havemeyer sent a letter to the State Senate Committee on Commerce, expressing the belief that the proposed East river bridge was entirely impracticable. Such a structure, at such a height, 129 feet above high water, and of such weight, subject to such gales as we constantly experience, would be subjected to constant danger. The project was conceived in sin, born in iniquity, and must end in disaster to all concerned in it. The Mayor hopes the committee will do all in its power to protect the people of this city from any further raids on them in its behalf.

"Boss" Tweed.

The order to remove Tweed to the penitentiary hospital as his sleeping quarters was superceded yesterday, and the Warden ordered to permit him to occupy his room until further notice. Small-pox is prevailing to some extent in the hospital.

BOSTON.

The U. S. Senatorship.

BOSTON, April 11.—The twenty-first ballot for United States Senator took place to-day, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 256; necessary to a choice, 119. Dawes received 68; Hoar, 54; Curtis, 63; Adams, 14; Sanford, 7; Banks, 6; Washburn, 4; A. H. Bullock, 15; Edward Carnes, 8; Judge Putnam and Whittier, one each.

FOREIGN.

Particulars of the Battle at Guasimas, Cuba.

Dr. Livingstone's Remains Expected at Southampton To-Day.

CUBA.

The Battle of Guasimas.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A letter from Havana gives a synopsis of the official statement of the action of Guasimas. It appears that the First and Third brigades under command of Brigadier Arminan, encountered the enemy on the 15th, at Guasimas, sustaining a severe action, which lasted until the 18th. The Cubans were charged with great bravery by the Spanish cavalry on the first day. The Cubans suffered great loss and were obliged to retire, permitting the Spanish column to encamp upon the battle field. Renewed attacks of the former, on the 16th, 17th and 18th, entirely ceased upon the arrival of Brigadier Bascones with two battalions and one piece of artillery. Bascones took command and directed them to march toward the capital of the department, with the object of procuring rations for the troops and curing the wounded.

In Gimaguayan the Cubans were beaten, while attempting to stop on the way. This was accomplished in a short space of time. The loss of the Spaniards in the engagement was one officer and six others killed, and three officers and twenty-eight soldiers wounded. Bands of insurgents in this encounter suffered greatly, leaving on the field several dead, and various horses, besides arms and ammunition. In the action of Guasimas there were plenty of bodies left on the field, but the insurgents carried away very many. The Spanish loss was six officers and eighty-eight soldiers killed; one chief, nineteen officers and eighty-nine soldiers wounded; and one chief, thirteen officers and one hundred and eight men slightly injured. Col. Desmingues, who was badly wounded in the action of Guasimas, has since died from the effects of amputation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Livingstone's Remains.

LONDON, April 12.—The officers and members of the Royal Geographical Society and other distinguished persons have gone to Southampton to receive the remains of Dr. Livingstone. The steamer bearing them is expected to arrive early to-morrow morning. Preparations are making for their reception and for the funeral ceremonies here. It is reported that the body is in a good state of preservation.

LONDON, April 13—1:30 A. M.—Sir Bartle Frere, Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Messrs. Stanley and Moffat are at Southampton, awaiting the arrival of Dr. Livingstone's remains. The funeral procession will pass from the pier to the railway station, a distance of nearly a mile. The bells will toll and minute guns be fired during its progress.

A Strike Settled.

The strike of coal miners in Somersetshire has been settled, and the men will go to work to-day.

Dangerously Ill.

Mr. Bilow, the elocutionist who visited the United States last year, is lying dangerously ill at Bath.

An Office Declined.

LONDON, April 13—6 A. M.—The office of Solicitor General has been tendered to John Walter Huddleston, Q. C., but he has declined it.

INDIA.

The Famine Again Spreading.

LONDON, April 13.—The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that the distress from the famine is increasing in Thrbeot, and that according to official estimates 4,573,000 persons in the districts of Patna, Chanzipore and Rajeshye are still suffering from starvation.

Light Draught Steamers.

The Indian Government has ordered the construction of ten light draught river steamers in England.

CANADA.

Riel.

OTTAWA, April 11.—It is now said that Mr. Darien will oppose the motion to expel Riel, alleging that Bowell should have made a formal charge before witnesses. Quimet intends to move for a month's leave of absence for Riel, on the ground that he does not appear because his life is in danger, Orangemen having sworn that they would have it.

BY MAIL.

Late News from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The United States sloop of war Portsmouth arrived from Honolulu last night. She left New York on December 23d, 1872. She sailed over 56,000 miles. She left Honolulu on March 23d. The Tuscarora left Honolulu on March 19th to continue the sounding for the Japan cable.

The military force of Hawaii has been reorganized. The new Ministry has not announced any definite policy for the future. It is reported that the United States steamer Benicia has been placed at the disposal of the King for the royal progress to Maui and Hawaii; also that the steamer Narraganssett will continue the surveys of the sloop Portsmouth.

The courts are engaged with a contest of the late King's will. Justice Harris had intimated that the validity of the will would be sustained.

THE TIGRESS.

A Story of Terrible Disaster.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Captain Bartlett, of the whaling steamer Panther, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, and gives the following account of his meeting with the Tigress, and a story of terrible disaster to that vessel, as told by her officers. On Friday, 3d inst., the Panther was in long. 51 deg. 15 min. west, lat. 59 deg. 22 min. north, on her return to St. Johns, when the look-out reported a steamer apparently moving only under sail, with her flag at half-mast. After signalling her, I went on board of her myself, and discovered her to be the steamer Tigress, of Polar fame. Her captain and chief officers were on deck. I was then informed that on Thursday, April 2, at two in the afternoon, the vessel was shaken all over by a terrible explosion of her boiler, which created great terror and confusion, as the escaped steam completely enveloped every compartment below. In consequence, all the steam facilities had been destroyed, and they had then been under sail against the head-wind twenty-four hours. When I reached the deck of the Tigress a number of the men were making up and nailing together some rough pine boxes. I asked the commander what they were for, and he said that they were designed for receiving the bodies of the unfortunate men who had been killed by the accident on the day of the explosion. The weather was dreadfully cold, with a stiff breeze blowing, and a heavy swell on. A number of the men had gone below after the watch, and had turned in on top of the boiler for the sake of the warmth. Nineteen of the crew were reposing in this way when the crash occurred, and some of them were literally scalded beyond recognition. The consternation was fearful. Two of the engineers were on duty at the time, and both were killed.

THE RIVERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OIL CITY, April 11, 1874.

River 31 inches; stationary. Weather clear and cold. G.

BROWNSVILLE, April 11, 1874.

At dark the river was falling, with twenty feet of water. Weather sleeting. G.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—Arrived—Juniata and Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh. Departed—Paragon, New Orleans. River forty-two feet three inches and rising.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—River rising fast, with fifteen feet in canal and thirteen feet in chute on falls. Business good. Weather clear and pleasant. Boats down—Anna, to Tennessee river; Arlington, to Memphis; Charles Bodman, to New Orleans. Boats up—none. Boats due—Paragon, from Cincinnati; Belle of Shreveport, from St. Louis; Minneola, from Memphis. The Anna got fifty tons of freight, the Bodman a small lot, and the Arlington a lot. Bridge's coal barges were both lost. One was sunk and the other destroyed by the bridge pier.

CAIRO, April 12.—Arrived—Saturday—Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 9 P. M.; Capitol City, Vicksburg, 9; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 10; Glasgow, Hickman, 11; W. F. Curtis, New Orleans, Sunday 1 P. M.; Exporter and Future City, New Orleans, 3; Babbage, St. Louis, 5. Departed—Capitol City, St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 11; Belle of Memphis, Memphis, 1 A. M.; Glasgow, St. Louis, 1; Iron Mountain, St. Louis, 5; Curtis, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Exporter, Cincinnati, 5; Future City, St. Louis, 6. River risen 8 inches. Cloudy; mercury 12.

EVANSVILLE IND., April 12.—Clear till evening; now cloudy; mercury 38 to 62. River risen 3 feet; 27 feet by the marks. Down—Bermuda, 1 A. M.; Governor Allen and Ironsides, with barges; Morning Star, 2 P. M. Up—John W. Garrett and another tow with barges, 1 A. M. No business.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—Cloudy and indications of rain to-night. River rising slowly. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Belle of Texas, Pine Bluff. Departed—last night—Robert Mitchell, Louisville; Susie Silver, St. Louis; Atlantic and barges, New Orleans; City of Helena, this morning, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—River stationary; above the water of 1871. The Bonne Carre crevasse is reported one hundred and twenty-five feet wide and fifteen deep.

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MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 33f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¼@113¾.

WE notice that quite a number of our exchanges have favorably mentioned the name of General Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria county, for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor.

MADAME HYACINTHE LOYSON has written to the ladies of America a letter favoring the crusade, full of strong, sound sense. She advises that calm, continuous effort, that looks to permanent results as well as efforts.

A CANVASS of both Houses of Congress renders it entirely probable that the international feature of the centennial bill will be retained, and an appropriation of $3,000,000 will be granted. This will meet the full desires of the friends of the bill.

THE Emperor William seems to have set his head very determinedly in favor of the maintenance of a large standing army. In his birthday address to the Generals of his army, he announced his deep interest in the army, not for the sake of war, but in behalf of the peace of Europe.

THE rumors relative to a successor for Secretary Richardson, as the head of the Treasury Department, are rather too numerous for any of them to be accepted. A. J. Drexel, the banker of Philadelphia; Hon. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Morgan, of New York, are the rumors. So many names are mentioned that we incline to doubt the entire report of a change.

THE New York *Tribune*, in entering upon its thirty-fourth year, states briefly and modestly, yet with evident reference to certain reports that have been current, that it was never before so prosperous as it is now. It has not declared dividends on its stock, and does not propose to do so, until it has completed and paid for its new building, which will cost three quarters of a million of dollars. We congratulate the *Tribune* on its financial prosperity, and while we frequently differ with it, we recommend it as one of the best journals in the country.

It is possible that the lack of interest in McClure's Police bill is occasioned as much by the fact that it comes from him as anything else. The bill is neither better nor worse than other projects of police refom that have been canvassed from time to time. But Mr. McClure is, it may be said, a suspected brother, and however pure and laudable his projects may seem in themselves, they are always tainted with suspicion. The fear that there is some concealed, ulterior motive contained in them robs them of much of their force. As a distinct proposition, separated from all doubtful associations, we hold that there is great room for reform in the method of appointing and managing the police force of our cities. As to McClure's bill, we do not just know.

THE supplement to the act relative to county assessments, introduced in the Legislature by Hon. John C. Newmyer, seeks additional classification of real estate for taxable purposes. It proposes to add to existing methods of assessing—or more properly to qualify and limit those methods—by assessing land used for agricultural purposes according to the revenue fairly derivable, and lands that are rented, with reference to a full and fair rental. This bill embodies the views of farmers, who use their lands for agricultural purposes, and those who hold lands for rent. We sympathize with the former more than with the latter class. Yet the bill, while having in it elements that are just will not command universal consent. Those who hold lands as investments will probably oppose. Yet we favor the interested parties being fully and respectfully heard. The farmers of the Commonwealth deserve fair and favorable consideration. Especially is it important that no system of taxation be devised that shall oppress them, or cause depreciation in the value of their property.

WE REGRET that the report from Harrisburg to the press of this city,—the GAZETTE with the rest,—did serious injustice to two of our Allegheny members. Messrs. Christy and Newmyer were represented as "dodging" and as "sullenly" voting in an inaudible "tone of voice" on the bill relative to compensation of members of the Legislature. Both statements, as we are informed by the gentlemen themselves, were simply incorrect. Mr. Christy was standing near the Clerk when the vote was taken, and voted in the negative. Mr. Newmyer voted, also in the negative, in a distinct tone of voice. There was the less excuse for the error committed in thus reporting these members, when it is known that the Clerk always reads the vote, clearly and distinctly, and the names of the two gentlemen mentioned, with their votes, were read along with the rest. The excellent service rendered by the gentlemen thus unfortunately reported, and their open and generally correct attitude toward all public questions upon which they are called to act, renders it particularly disagreeable to have them placed in a false position.

WE ARE very creditably informed that were the Legislature to address itself, with becoming diligence to the work that is before it, it might be ready to adjourn in about two weeks time. Yet there are few, if any who are familiar with its proceedings who believe it will adjourn before the middle of May. The trouble is understood to be in the fact that the compensation is fixed at ten dollars a day, for one hundred and fifty days. There are those in the Legislature to whom ten dollars a day is an overpowering attraction; and they propose, if by merely staying at Harrisburg will secure them this sum, they will stay and draw the money. The misfortune of this entire business is, that the prolongation of the session brings up the possibility of an infinite amount of mischief, which a speedy adjournment will effectually prevent. We most earnestly hope that the Legislature will not permit itself to become entangled in private legislation secured under the guise of general bills. Its duty is to enact such laws as are mandatory under the new Constitution, and then promptly adjourn. It is much better to take $1,500 for each member in a lump than to prolong the session in order to get it.

ANTI PROTECTION MANEUVRES.

The prominence that has been given to the finance issue, of late, has served to withdraw public attention from the operations of the free trade element, who have not been inactive in furthering their peculiar views. The American Steel Association, under lead of a Boston journal, have put forth complaints, arguments and statements, designed to secure the repeal of the duty on steel; and to what was done several months since, other efforts have been developed recently. They have, however, a very illogical organ, as it evidently does not comprehend the first elements of principle or philosophy, as involved in the tariff issue. It argues that our steel manufacturers are prosperous; that they now export manufactured steel, whereas all of that article in use in this country was formerly imported; that American and English steel manufactures are so unlike as not to compete with each other in the market. On the basis of these statements, it demands the reduction of the tariff on steel! It is a very pertinent and proper question to ask in reply,—if the American manufacturers are prosperous, and the two productions—American and English—do not compete, why should the tariff be reduced? Certainly a tariff, under which a marked degree of prosperity has been attained, is not oppressive. If not, there is no just cause for complaint. And if there is no competition in the trade, upon the products of which duties are levied,—that is merely a revenue tariff, offensive to none, and of benefit merely to the United States Treasury. This form of tariff is not professedly objected to, even by intelligent free traders.

The article referred to proceeds to state another point which, in one view, would be reasonable and logical, if true. It is that while imports of iron and steel are reduced to merely nominal amounts, our exports have increased very greatly. This, in one view, has point as urging that the continuance of the tariff is unnecessary,—there being but little revenue derived from it. In another view, however, it presents a stronger argument against any change, inasmuch as a tariff is evidently not oppressive, or an impediment to the growth of American industry, that does not have a large trade to feed upon. And inasmuch as the reduction of imports of iron is a palpable advantage to American workmen, if our tariff occasioned a reduction of imports, it did what every American manufacturer has reason to be grateful for. When England was building up her manufacturing industries, the whole force of the Government was directed toward a tariff, so oppressive that there could be no competing goods imported, and England was profoundly grateful, when, by this process, she had built up her industries. If we have really done the same we should be grateful and hopeful.

But this roseate view is not sustained by the facts. It is not true that our imports are merely nominal, nor is it true that our tariff has brought down the bulk of imports of iron. A comparison of the imports of all descriptions of iron and steel for January, 1874, as compared with the same month in 1873, shows that about 35 per cent. in volume of imports came in this, as compared with last year. But about the same ratio of reduction is seen in all other imports. Ribbons have fallen off to about 33 per cent. of last year's imports; silks 50 per cent. and porcelain, parian china and earthen ware, 50 per cent. This shows that other causes than the tariff have been operative; and we do not need to go far to find these. The panic in this country, with its attendant derangement of business; the strikes in England, with their consequent increase of the cost of production, and limiting of product, will account fully for all the decrease that has occurred, without calling in the tariff to furnish a reason. The imports are fully as large as they should be, and prove what has always been maintained by protectionist journals,—that ours is not a proscriptive tariff. It is but little, if any more than a revenue import, which incidentally protects and encourages American industry.

Concerning the pretence that American manufacturers in iron are strong enough to compete, and do actually compete with the English manufacturers, we have so frequently exposed its fallacy that we now employ the language of another able journal in dealing with this point: "Comparative cost of production, here and abroad, were there no other impediments, would prove an insuperable obstacle to *genuine* foreign orders. In fact, not a single export of bar iron to Great Britain has yet taken place, after all the commotion on the subject—conclusive evidence that such export is impracticable; for our producers are too intelligent, and have too much push and vim to neglect a plan opening into a new market, where consumption is so extensive and varied. To suppose that American ironmasters are lying supinely and negligently within sight of so valuable an opportunity, rich with promised results, is to accuse them of lacking those very qualities for which they are distinguished. Bar iron is not sent from this country to England, simply because it cannot go there at a profit, or without absolute loss. Overtures relating to ventures of the kind have unquestionably been made, not with any expectation of really accomplishing the export from our shores, but for the purpose of creating impressions and of manufacturing a public opinion, to be used, in the United States, as argument against our tariff, and abroad to influence laborers, by appealing to their fears of losing employment, to desist from extensive and frequent strikes for higher wages, injuriously affecting the profits of many wealthy establishments."

This is a plain, clear statement of the facts involved. In reality this late assault on our tariff system is as absurd as it is untimely. The arguments are as weak and illogical as the *data* depended on is erroneous and misleading. Facts, the drift of business, the growth of trade, the logic and patriotism that seeks the prosperity of all that is American,—are all on the side of the continuance of our tariff system. So far as it adds to the revenue of the Government, it is prudent, and a relief from direct taxation. So far as it protects our industries, it is patriotic and wise.

PERSONAL.

SALVINI will soon make another tour through our American cities.

THE Hartford *Courant* predicts that Mr. Eaton will succeed Mr. Buckingham in the United States Senate.

THE Shah of Persia intends to make a pilgrimage to Mecca in fulfilment of a vow made during his European tour.

THE richest man in Australia died recently. His name was Clarke, and he is said to have been worth over $10,000,000.

DR. JOHNSON didn't like to hear any body talk about the weather. Well, it is a disagreeable subject about this time of year.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S cottage at Long Branch is being enlarged and renovated, and will be occupied by the President and his family about the middle of June.

THE Episcopal Divinity School of Harvard College will ultimately receive several hundred thousand dollars under the will of the late Benjamin T. Reed, who was its founder.

PRINCE BISMARCK is not to be supplanted by Manteuffel. Manteuffel is powerful and popular, but Bismarck is stronger than he, and no ultramontane and conservative combination can as yet drive him from power.

A SIGNIFICANT and complimentary indication of Gov. Howard's popularity in Rhode Island is found in the fact that he received every vote cast for Governor in ten towns, including his own, at the recent election.

SENATOR SUMNER'S pictures at his house in Washington have been catalogued. There are 90 oil paintings, valued at $25,000, and more than 3,000 engravings, photographs, etchings, &c., worth about as much more.

THE Khedive of Egypt is collecting for a library which he has founded at Cairo the valuable Arabic manuscripts preserved in mosques and monasteries throughout his dominions. He has already secured thirty copies of the Koran, one of which is 1,150 years old.

ROMAN VON RAMPONY, an Austrian officer, and a student at the University of Innsbruck, was recently challenged by several members of an atheistic club. He refused to fight, being a good Catholic, and consequently has been dismissed from the Austrian service.

MADAME MCMAHON has used the four thousand pounds sent her by M. Hubert Debrousse for charity in redeeming the mattresses of the suffering working classes of Paris who had pawned them for food. The *Figaro* has opened a subscription for the purpose of following up Mme. de McMahon's generous impulse respecting the mattresses by redeeming all the sheets and blankets that have been pledged for a sum not exceeding ten francs.

IN his late lecture at Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, on distinguished writers, Mr. Fields said he once received for publication in the *Atlantic Monthly* an essay by a young man just out of college, "On the faults of William Shakspeare and Walter Scott;" "and I often wonder," said Mr. Fields, "what has become of that young man! Perhaps he is in the penitentiary."

CHARLES E. DELONG, late United States Minister to Japan, has received from the Governments of Holland, Peru and Hawaii cordial letters of thanks for services rendered those countries as an interim representative of their respective interests in Japan while there as United States Minister. In addition to this he has been knighted by the King of Hawaii, and by decree of the King and Council of Holland has been made a commander of the order of the "Dutch Lion."

MR. GRANT, M. P., introduced a method of bribery during the recent Parliamentary elections in England that takes the polish off of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. This gentleman, to make himself popular with the voters, purchased $200,000 worth of carpets at Kidderminister. This pleased the manufacturers of the article amazingly. Then he disposed of the immense amount of floor covering at 10 per cent. under the first cost, a sacrifice that delighted those that needed carpetings. Mr. Grant was elected.

SISTER MARY URSULA, one of the oldest Sisters of Charity in this country, died on Friday night last at Mount Hope Retreat, near Baltimore, aged seventy-one years. Her family name was Elizabeth Mattingly. She was active in her profession as Sister of Charity for nearly fifty years, pursuing her labors in Brooklyn, New York city, Buffalo, and Richmond, Va., for a number of years. She was Directress and Superioress at different times of a number of Catholic institutions in Baltimore and Maryland, and noted for her piety nnd self-sacrificing life.

Two daughters of Dr. B. A. Gould, of Boston, were drowned in Buenos Ayres on February 8. Dr. Gould has been for four years in the employ of the Argentine Republic, and had established an observatory at Cordoba, three hundred miles inland from Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of taking the steilography of the southern hemisphere. The little girls, aged ten and twelve years, were permitted to go bathing under the care of a nurse. In about a quarter of an hour their little brother Bennie came back to the parents crying and saying: "Lulu was walking in the water and fell down; Susie ran to her, and she fell down; then Viny went in, and fell down, too." The children stepped off a clay bank beyond their depth, and the nurse was drowned in trying to save them.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A PREMATURE explosion of a sand blast in a quarry near Allentown, Pa., Friday evening, killed two workmen.

THE King of Ashantee has signed the treaty with England, but has given no guarantee that he will execute its provisions.

THE Hygeia Hotel, at Fortress Monroe, which cost originally sixty thousand dollars, has been sold at auction for twenty-seven thousand.

THE large steam saw mill at Muskegan, Michigan, owned by Ewan Forest, was burned last Friday night. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000.

A MAN from Benton Harbor, Michigan, moved to Nebraska, taking his dog with him. A few weeks ago the dog disappeared, and shortly afterwards was at his old home in Michigan.

THE Kansas Pacific Railroad has been awarded the contract for carrying Government supplies to the Indians and military, over what is known as route No. 2, in Colorado and New Mexico.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* has information that Arthur McCoy, who has been connected with the notorious James and Young brothers, was shot and killed in Arkansas six weeks ago, and Frank James wounded, in a fight with a party who were in pursuit of them.

THE Sioux Indians are divided into ten sub-tribes named Yankton, Yanktonnais, Ihantis, Sihasapa, Unkpapas, Sans Arcs, Minneconjous, Oshenopas, Brule and Ogallallas, and number about 26,940 souls. The last Indian flurry has brought these facts out, as it brought considerable exaggeration.

THERE is a mania in England for collections of old china. At present the fashionable hobby is old Sevres ware, which is being sold at auction in London at fabulous prices. A small cabinet collection of not over a score of vases, dishes, and cups was sold in London the other day, and realized over $70,000 in gold. A couple of vases about a foot high, with "Rose du Barry foilage," brought $32,500, a pair of fan-shaped flower holders were sold for $9,000, and a single specimen of the same kind of ornament brought $3,500.

A STORY comes from a neighboring city, in which a young man, with a strongly developed tendency for playing practical jokes on his fellow-creatures on the first of April, was himself victimized. He attached a fine pocket-knife to a fine linen thread and left the knife in the street, the string running to the store. What was his surprise to see a man pick up that knife, put it in his pocket and walk calmly and serenely away! The explanation of his phenomenon lies in the fact that a carriage had passed over the string, cutting it in two. He doesn't like to hear anybody mention the first of April, now.

TRUTH FROM BALD MOUNTAIN.

What Came of Trying to Smoke Out a Coon—A Religious Revival.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 3, 1874.

As numerous exaggerated rumors have been circulated about the mountains in North Carolina, perhaps a plain statement of facts by one who lives near the scene of action may be acceptable.

It has been extensively reported that Bald Mountain is in a state eruption, and that the molten lava is flowing down its sides. These reports, of course, are entirely groundless, and the plain facts of the case have been exaggerated even by newspaper reporters beyond all reason, in order to create excitement. Since the 19th of February, however, there have really been about sixty earthquake shocks, each of which was accompanied by a deep rumbling noise like that of blasting.

On Thursday, March 19, about six o'clock, I heard the noise very distinctly, and some of my party, more favorably situated on the mountains, felt the shock. The noise was heard and the shock felt several times during our visit. A large number of men living on and near Bald Mountain testified that the first and most violent shock took place Tuesday, February 10, and that since that time they have been heard and felt constantly, sometimes two or three in a day. Some said they were uneasy lest their dwelling houses should fall from the severity of the shocks. One said that during a shock he noticed a ladder against the house shaking and bending to and fro. Another declared that while he was on the top of a neighboring mountain he felt the shock more violently, and could see the tree tops in a vibratory motion.

The explanation of the phenomenon most popular among the mountaineers is that given by Mr. Gilliam, an uneducated man who resides near Bald Mountian. He says that three years ago he ran a coon in a hole in the side of Bald Mountain, and that, in order to capture his prey, he had built a fire in the hole, in order to smoke it out. The fire, he said, is burning yet, and it is the caving in of the mountain's interior that has caused all this disturbance.

All the evidence attainable tends to limit the disturbance between Hickory Nut River (a fork of the Broad) and the Swannanoa and Catawba valley—an area of about twenty-five miles long and five or six broad. This space of country extends from southwest toward the north along a ridge of mountains, the principal peaks of which are called Stone, Bald and Round. I learned from an old gentleman, ninety years of age, that a similar phenomenon, though perhaps more general, occurred about the year 1812, in the same region.

The mountaineers dwelling immediately on and in the vicinity of Bald, Stone and Round Mountains are certainly not as heedless as were the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum. They heed the "warning groan," and are preparing for the consequences, should the melted lava and the sulphurous flames of a volcano summon them hence. A considerable revival of religion has taken place since the excitement began. I heard a minister say that about fifty had joined the church. The day has been appointed for their baptism, and I humbly trust that the groaning mountains may suppress their wrath, at least until that day is over. G. C. H.

JOHN'S CHOICE.

A Friendly Game of Blind Man's Buff.

Peter Jansen was a wealthy and eccentric New England farmer, the owner in fee simple of many broad and fertile acres of available land, and the proud parent of a promising son, now near grown, who in his infancy had been designated by the not altogether unheard of name of John.

Now John Jansen had been brought up in a very careful and proper manner, and it was therefore not to be wondered at that as he grew more mature, that he was regarded as a very exemplary young man by those who knew him intimately. He was sober and industrious in his habits, cultivated and refined in his tastes, with disposition to get along and prosper in the world, as his father had done before him.

But the time came when he was one and twenty. This is a remarkable episode in the lives of most young men, when fully freed from parental restraint by the construction of the law, they think they know so much, and subsequently learn that they know so little.

Now, possibly, Peter, the peer, regarded this event in his son's life with as great concern as did John the junior, for certain it is, that shortly thereafter he summoned the young man into his presence for a little private conversation.

"Well, John," he said, "how does it seem to be one and twenty?"

"Seem! why I can't see as it seems any different from any other time."

"Can't, eh? O, well you'll see quick enough, I guess. I suppose the next thing you'll be thinking of will be getting married."

"O, I hadn't thought of such a thing yet in earnest."

"Hadn't, eh? well, you'd better be thinking; getting married is about as important a thing as'll ever happen to you."

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Suppose so? suppose so? you'll know so by and by. Well, John, you're old enough to begin to think seriously about this matter. I ain't going to have you running around unsettled and unsteady in your habits and character. Now, the quicker you pick yourself out a wife and settle down, the better. Mind you, my boy, this wasting three or four of the best years of your life in sowing your wild oats, is a very foolish principle for young men to adhere to. Now, I don't propose to have you do anything of the kind, and if you avoid it you won't have a harvest of briars and thistles to gather in afterwards. Now, just as soon as you will pick yourself out a good, prudent and industrious little wife, I've a good farm to give you, and enough to set you up in reasonable style, you understand?"

"Yes, sir."

"But not an acre nor a penny of mine shall you possess until you have complied with my wishes."

"But, father—"

"I mean what I say, exactly, and no more; make this matter your first business, and when you have performed your part of the contract, I will attend to mine."

"But this is rather sudden."

"That makes no difference; if you are not satisfied with my terms, the world is wide enough for both of us, you are big enough and bright enough to earn your own living; if you can do better by yourself than I can do by you, why, start right out in the world, for you are of age. I have stated my terms, and I do not propose to alter them."

"But who shall I marry?"

"There's Israel Ives's five daughters, and I'm certain you can have your pick out of the lot. They've all been well brought up, and any of them is good enough for you, so go ahead; and as soon as you report favorably, the farm is yours."

"But which one shall I take, father?"

"Which one shall you take," repeated Peter Jansen; "it must be a bright man, surely, that cannot decide at sight what woman to pick out of a dozen, and a singular youth you are not to have your eye on one already. However, make your own choice, and you'll be happier, live longer, and prosper better in your domestic affairs generally."

With these concluding remarks, the fond father turned away, and John was left alone to his reflections.

Now John Janson was not a verdant young man; he had seen considerable of the world for a person of his age and circumstances, but he was very diffident and bashful. It was this quality of his disposition that made him so adverse to ladies' society, and had occasioned no little anxiety to old Peter, who had already began to fear that John would be a confirmed bachelor, hence his desire to kindly assist John's matrimonial matters along.

For some moments after his father's exit, John sat profoundly thinking; he believed he did have an inexpressible sort of tenderness for the youngest daughter of Israel Ives. If not strictly beautiful, she was at least a very sensible girl, and would make a practical housekeeper. John had but little sentiment in his composition; his tastes were more matter of fact. The more John thought of matrimony, the more fixed became his determination of committing himself as soon as possible.

A night or two subsequent to the conversation with his father, it was noticed that he attired himself with unusual care before going out, as he insisted, to attend the "debating society." His father and mother regarded each other significantly, as if they well understood what was uppermost in John's mind, but they gave the young man no intimation that they auspicioned his intentions.

After a last lingering look at the looking-glass, John started forth into the darkness, taking the shortest road possible to the residence of Israel Ives.

He soon came to the place he intended visiting. A bright light gleamed out through the front windows, with welcoming beans, and he fancied he could see smiling faces there, yet his heart thumped so very singularly under his shining satin vest that it was several minutes before he could make up his mind to knock at the door; he walked up and down the road past the gate several times, to calm himself, and to think over the words he proposed saying when in the presence of Miss Ives.

At last he turned in at the gate, and walking boldly up to the front door, he made his presence suddenly known to the Ives family, by means of the friendly assistance of the heavy brass knocker.

Israel Ives came to the door, with a flaring candle in his hand; he gave a sudden little start of surprise upon recognizing his visitor.

"Why! John," he said, "is this you?"

"Is Miss Ives at home?" said John, nervously, forgetting in his sudden embarrassment to designate the particular Miss Ives he wished to see.

"Certainly, certainly," replied Israel, smiling mischievously, "walk right into the parlor and sit down and she will come in presently."

Leaving his hat upon the rack in the hall, John did as he was bid; he sat down upon the outer edge of the chair and awaited the young lady's coming. He heard several suppressed giggles in the adjoining room, and a subdued suggestion upon the part of Israel that they had best go to bed, silly and foolish. Then the door opened and in sailed Miss Sophrony Ives, followed by Patience, Malvina and Lucy Ives, each simultaneously smiling and trying to look as sweet and pretty as possible. They advanced one by one and gave John a greeting, after which they arranged themselves in a graceful group about him; then began the liveliest conversation John had ever listened to. He began to grow uneasy and lose his self-possession. This was rather more Miss Ives than he had anticipated meeting.

At last a sudden idea occurred to him.

"Girls," he said, "do any of you play *blind man's buff*?"

The young ladies all suddenly giggled.

"Sometimes," said Miss Sophrony, with a sly glance at her sisters.

"Suppose we have a game then," said John earnestly.

Several handkerchiefs were simultaneously produced, and before John was aware he was in midnight darkness.

"But you must be blinded too, Lucy," said Miss Malvina; "it always makes it livelier to have two, you know."

So Miss Lucy's sight was temporarily obscured in the same manner that John's had been.

Then the word "ready" was given, and without a word of warning Sophrony, Patience, Priscilla and Malvina noiselessly glided from the room.

For awhile John and Lucy groped innocently about them, each failing to find the objects they sought, at last John spoke:

"I say, where are you all?" he said helplessly.

No answer came to his question from those he was seeking.

"John," said Lucy, "I believe they're all hiding."

Just at that moment the two aproached each other with their hands extended, and they were each suddenly clasped in each other's arms. This was a sensation so new to John that it almost deprived him of articulation.

"O, is it you John?" said Lucy. "I do believe they're fooling us."

She suddenly removed the bandage from her eyes, and the next moment John felt her deft little fingers untying the knot in the handkerchief that was bound about his head.

"Look a here, John," she said, in a half-provoked sort of way; "just see what a trick they've played upon us. I might have known what they were up to. Never mind, we'll have a real pleasant visit now."

They sat down side by side on the high-backed sofa, and Lucy talked so pleasantly and encouragingly to John that he soon felt perfectly at home. He was almost astonished at his self-possession. The minutes lengthened into hours, and, well, he never could fully explain how it was afterwards, but the fact was, that Lucy promised him that she would be Mrs. John Jansen whenever he was ready to claim her as his own, and John went home that night very proud and happy, and on the following morning he informed his astonished father that any time that farm was ready he would be ready to go to housekeeping.

Peter Jansen kept his word, and John was often subsequently heard to say that if it hadn't been for that friendly game of blind man's buff he would hardly have known how to have made a choice.

THE LADIES' TEMPERANCE WAR.

Views of the Wife of Father Hyacinthe.

[From the New York Herald.]

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 23, 1874.—Will you permit me to use the columns of your journal to give a word of appreciation, counsel and encouragement to the women of America who have enlisted in the temperance war? There is no doubt that intemperance is the greatest evil in our beloved republic, and destroys what is dearer than government, wealth, education or liberty—the happiness, prosperity, the lives and souls of our people. It is enough to fill the mind of every thinking person, surely of all who love their fellow men or their country, with alarm at the thought that an entire army of American youth go trooping into perdition every year by the use of intoxicating liquors. More hearts and hearths are made desolate to-day throughout the land by drink than by our late war, for every wife who lost her husband and every mother who lost her son in that struggle for national life is consoled in her loss and proud in her grief; but the wife or mother who follows her dear ones to the drunkard's grave, or sits with the ghoul by the fireside, suffers and weeps in shame which no mourning veil or vestment can hide.

Dear sisters, it is a hard but a holy war you have inaugurated; may it end in victory! If you cannot do all you would, remember you will be blessed if some are saved. The evil is so deep that it will take a generation, at least, to cure it. But you must succeed, for your cause is God's justice and your arms divine; only let your prayers be intelligent—executive; for prayer alone will not suffice—it must be followed by good works. Search out the cause of your sorrow, which is not alone with the seller of intoxicating drinks, but with the appetite that demands it.

The great American malady is the malady of the stomach. Conscientious people become dyspeptics; non conscientious people become drinkers. Bear in mind this fact, that the appetite for drink is not necessarily made by drinking, but in nine cases out of ten it is created and cultivated at your tables—in your children—by the use of coffee, tea, pepper, pickles, mustard, too much salt, hot bread and pastry, raw meat and grease, and, above all, by the use of tobacco. The cry of a depraved appetite, an inflamed stomach, is always for something stronger. The use of soup, milk and salad, prepared with good oil, should be cultivated. In short, reform your tables if you would reform your drunkards and save your sons. Cure the cause and the effect will be but natural. Stop the demand by correcting appetite and stop the supply by preventing manufacture. Any legislator who does not see and acknowledge that the use of poisonous drinks, as in England and America, is a public evil, a corruption of society and a civil danger, that should be dealt with by law, is unworthy of the place that the intelligent people of America give him. Instead of rye for whisky, raise grapes, that pure native wine may be used when needed. Distilleries are slaughter houses of men and should be dealt with as such, and money gained from selling liquors is blood money, and should never touch the palm of an honest man.

Be not dismayed by insult nor discouraged by defeat; but, with charity for the culprit and pity for the victim, go on, pray and work, God will bless you. Yours, most sincerely, EMILIE J. LOYSON.

CHARITY AND ACTORS.

An Abuse Denounced by Miss Cushman.

The dramatic critic of a newspaper in a neighboring city recently wrote to Miss Charlotte Cushman, asking her, without much ceremony, to give a gratuitous representation for the benefit of the poor of that place, and requesting her to answer by telegraph "Yes" or "No." To this summons Miss Cushman sent the following sensible and appropriate reply:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 1st; in answer to which I find myself under the necessity of saying "No" to your request that I would give one of the nights of my short engagement in Washington for the benefit of your local charities. My reasons for this decision are as follows:

I think the time has come in which some one should make a protest against the system now so fully inaugurated of making artists pay so much more than the rest of the community for charities in which they are not especially interested, and which have no claim upon them. You simply ask of me that I should give from $400 to $500 to your poor, while those more immediately concerned, those who are bound by all the ties of neighborhood and common brotherhood, think they are doing their part in paying their quota of a dollar or two, when they receive in return a full equivalent out of the labor, severe enough, of the often hard pressed and struggling artist. Each one of these already does to the best of his or her ability, within the range of the claims which fall upon every human creature alike. You may think it indelicate, but it is surely not irrelevant for me to say here that I every year give to my poor and needy, and my poor's poor and needy, upward of $2,000, which I consider a very fair per centage upon my income. As for myself, it would take every day of every year, if I were to respond to one half the applications of this kind that meet me at every turn; and each one of us who are so freely called upon in these ways, I have no doubt have not only their regular clientelle of claimants to whom they are bound, and for whom they are accountable, but also hosts of such applications and claims for which they are in no way bound.

It strikes me that the whole affair is one-sided, and that a word is necessary in the way of justice. I am willing to place myself in this breach, and say for all my confreres in art—whose errors have never been on the side of niggardliness—that it is unfair we should do all the work, and pay also, both publicly and privately, as we do to my certain knowledge.

Allow me to suggest that in place of this easy manner of doing good, a house to house visitation for charitable objects would place it within the power of every citizen to help the poor of his own city and neighborhood, with much greater comfort to his conscience than this cent per cent. contract of so much money for so much amusement—and the poor thrown in. Believe me to be, with much consideration, respectfully yours,

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scull, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; E. E. Mckinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hains, G. Fohnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Lyon.
Solicitor—John B. Bailey.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
POWDERED BATH BRICK.
POWDERED BATH BRICK.
Fine nice Soda, Ash and Sal Soda.
Also a very fine quality of English Baking Soda and Pure Cream Tartar, white and unadulterated. Pure Castile Soap. A new and splendid assortment of Toilet Soaps of every kind, imported and domestic, every variety. Also a large stock of Bathing Sponges, Toilet and Carriage Sponges of every variety. Persons wishing any of the above articles or anything in the Drug or Family Medicine line, will find the best assortment in the city at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION
OFFICE,
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
feb15
MILLS & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.
JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
84 NINTH STREET,
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city. feb3-mw
BUTTER—15 TUBS CHOICE FRESH Dairy Roll Butter, just received by Express and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
152 First avenue and 116 Water street.
March 25, 1874.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Prints. At 4½c, New Dark Prints. At 5½c, some of the best Prints.
Muslins. At 9c, a fine Unbleached Muslin. At 10c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin. At 11c, fine Soft Finish Muslin. At 12½c, Extra Value in Bleached Muslin, 1 Pillow Case Muslins. 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Towels and Towelings. At 8½c, All Linen Towelling. At 8½c, All Linen Towels. At 12½c, Fine Damask Crash. At 12½c, Splendid Damask Towels. At 15c, Wide Damask Towelings. At 25 and 37½c, Handsome Damask Towels. At 50c, French Towels, Turkish Bath Towels.
Linens and Napkins. Table Diapers, Table Damasks, Loom Linens, Fine Barnsley Linens, Red Turkey Damask. Also, with Colors, Pillow Lace and Sheeting Linens, Irish Linens, Napkins, Doylies, &c.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c. Hemp Carpets, Cottage and Rag Carpets, 3 and 4 ply Ingrain Carpets, Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpets, Tablets, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, the patent "Linoleum" Cloth. Plain, Checked and Striped Straw and Cocoa Mattings, &c., Plain and Letter Door Mats, Rugs, Scools, Bassocks, Window Blinds, Hollands, Lace Curtains, Vestibule Laces, Cordices, Curtain Damasks, Lambrequins, &c.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SPRING SEASON
1874.
NEW GOODS
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.
BEAD FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIE, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
BEADED, GUIPURE & YAK LACES
Chantilla and Guipure Laces, New Style Pearl, Jet, Enameled and Steel Buttons, Fancy Jet Sets, Pearl and Jet Slides, Fine Ornaments and Slides, Jet Gimps, Veil Pins and Bell Buttons, Bead Neck Laces, Leather Belts, Fan Chains, &c.
PLAIN AND PLAID SASH RIBBONS,
White Silk Fringed Scarfs, Crape Du Chine, Fringed Scarfs in new shades, Windsor Ties, White China Ground Neck Ribbons, Colored Gros Grain Silks in new Spring shades, Black Gros Grain Dress Silks at very low figures, Cloth and Cashmere English
Walking Jackets, Beaded Jackets,
Embroidered and Beaded Polonaise, Children's White P. K. Dresses, Infant's P. K. and Cashmere Cloaks, Embroidered Cashmere and Flannel Shawls, Embroidered Flannel for Skirts, Ladies' and Children's
White Cotton and Fancy Striped Hose
At lowest prices. Gauze and Gossamer Underwear, Plaid and Corded P. K. at very low prices. P. K. Embroidery, Tucked Muslins, Striped and Barred Nainsooks and Swisses, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Dusters, &c.; Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in new patterns.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES
At very low prices. Black Spanish Nett in handsome patterns. Beaded, Chenille and Silk spot Nett, Spanish and Llama Lace Scarfs, new style Lace Veils, a full assortment of Alexander, Harris and Thomson's Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves, &c.
RETAIL,
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
BUSINESS CHANGES.
Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
Macrum & Carlisle,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at
No. 27 FIFTH AVENUE
BY
J. D. CARLISLE,
Who will settle all accounts due to or by the late firm.
N. G. M

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, J. P. Smith, Samuel A. Long, John S. MacConnell, Solicitor, And. J. Lee, Geo. M. Reed, Frank Rouse, A. J. Rothfelt.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
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Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman, A. Groetzinger, President, Joseph Eichbaum, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.

5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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Special agreements relating to interest made.
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W. H. MECHLING, President.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 13, 1874.

Saturday was one of those disagreeable days, during which no more business was transacted than was absolutely necessary. In the early part of the day there was more than the usual Saturday activity, but nothing more than this. In merely monetary affairs, there is yet a feeling of suspense, which militates against freedom of movement. Once the policy of Congress is settled, and there will be a prompt movement in finances and business as well. There is not the greatest encouragement for expecting speedy results in that direction. Two bills are pending, and these must be harmonized before anything decisive can be done. In the meantime the fluctuations of trade and money will continue. Stocks in New York were dull and depressed.

A New York cotemporary says the only known reason for changing the face of the ten cent fractional currency is contained in the advertisement on the note itself: "Engraved and printed at the Bureau, Engraving and Printing," and the back bears the legend, "Columbian Bank Note Co., Washington, D. C." The latter is a new printing company, recently organized at the capital, and it is supposed that half the Treasury printing will be transferred to it. The face of the fifty cent notes is printed by the Treasury Department and its back by the National Bank Note Company, New York. The twenty-five cent currency, which is one of the neatest specimens that has been issued, is printed by the National Company, and its back by the American Bank Note Company of New York. No private incorporation is allowed, for obvious reasons, to finish both sides of the same note. It is supposed that the entire printing work will be transferred to Washington.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupons	121	121
" 1862	117¼	117¼
5-20—1865,	116½	
" 1865	120¾	120¾
" 1865 new,	119	119
" 1867,	120	120
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99¾	
Erie	84¾	84¾
A. & P. Preferred	103¾	
L. S.		103¾
C. & I. C.	81¾	81¾
Rl.	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred	69	69¾
Michigan Southern	77¾	75
Do. Central	83	80
North Western Common	79¾	80
Do. preferred	70¾	70
Rock Island	100¾	100
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	47	46¾
Western Union Telegraph	78	77
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾
Toledo & Wabash	44¾	44¾
Harlem	124	117
Chicago and Alton	103	103¾
Adams Express	93¾	93
American Express	63	63
U. S. Express		
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79	77
Terre Haute	11	11
Panama		110¾
Merchants Union Express	23	
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	31¾	31¾
Do. Preferred	57	56

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penns. Central	53	
" scrip	90¾	91
Reading	57¾	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121¾	122
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Oil Creek	14¾	15
A. V. R. R 7-30	92	93
Central Transportation	40¾	41
Empire do.	53	55

NEW YORK, April 11, 1874.

Money ranged from 3 to 5 on call. Foreign exchange closed up quiet at 485 for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling and 488 for demand.

All sales of gold were at 113¾@113¾, the market having been exceedingly dull and devoid of feature. The rates for carrying were 3¼ 3, 2 and 1 per cent., and for borrowing 2 per cent. to flat. The final rate was 1 per cent. for carrying. The clearings were $40,000,000. The Treasury operations at the New York office during the week incuded the disbursement of $230,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,231,000 for customs. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 gold. The imports for the week were: Dry goods, $3,061,000; merchandise, $8,217,169; specie shipments, $597,000, principally gold coin and silver bars. Governments were dull and steady. Sale bonds quiet and nominal. The stock market throughout the day was weak, and in the last hour of business the lowest prices were made, the decline ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent., the latter in the case of Lake Shore, which fell from 77¼ to 74¾. Shortly before the close there was a steadier tone and the market recovered ¾ to ¾ per cent., but in final dealings a portion of this was lost. The Cedine in Lake Shore was stimulated by the prospect of a suit between Barker and Vanderbilt, growing out of assignments made by the former to the latter when Vanderbilt came to the assistance of Lake Shore during the late panic. The sales between ten and two o'clock aggregated 175,000 shares.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$2,552,600
Legal tenders, decrease	1,409,300
Deposits, increase	1,200,600
Circulation, decrease	9,500
Reserve, decrease	1,321,125

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121@120¾ at 62, 117¾; do of '64, 113¾; do of '65, 118¾; do new, 119; do of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 115¾; currency 6s, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s(a), Tennessee, old, 57¼; do new, 56; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 32½; North Carolina, 32. do 6s, 32.

Stocks.—Canton, 72; Western Union Telegraph Co., 77; Quicksilver, 25; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 63; United States Express, 79¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 84¾; Erie preferred, 84; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 80; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Northwestern common, 80; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 101; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 47¾; do preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 44¾; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94½; Terre Haute, 11; do preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 102¾; do. preferred, 103½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, 70; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 32; do preferred, 56; Panama, 113½; Illinois Central, 106; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 34½; United States, 36; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½.

LONDON, April 11—1 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2¾. Consols (money), 92¾@92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of '65, 109¾; do of '67, 108½; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 90; Erie, 31¾@31¾; do. preferred, 58¾.

PARIS, April 11.—Rentes, 69f 65c.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, April 11.—We have again to report the market as rather dull, with prices dragging. Some few houses advise a fair steady business, but on the whole the general result is not encouraging. Woolen goods in first hands have been exceptionally dull, and the weather has been unpropitious for an active jobbing trade. Manufacturers continue to buy Wools only as they require, and we are informed upon good authority that fully one-third of the machinery in the country is standing idle. Super and Extra Pulled Wools have been in rather better demand. Fleeces and Australian Wools are the same, and it is understood a large portion of the Australian Wools to arrive are on manufacturers' account. Sales since Tuesday last comprise the following: forty thousand D XX Ohio Fleeces at 52½c. fifty thousand D X do. on private terms, ten thousand X New York State Fleeces at 48@50c, twenty thousand D unwashed Indians at 40c, twenty five thousand D Georgia on private terms, five thousand D Fine Fleeces at 56c, five thousand do. Medium do. at 54c, three thousand do. Coarse do. at 48c, three thousand do. Extra Pulled at 56c, five thousand do. do. at 52c, sixty bales Extra Pulled on private terms, 50 bags do at 48c, 222 do. on private terms, five thousand lb. Super Pulled at 47c, three thousand do. at 44, twenty thousand do. on private terms.—Tribune.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 11, 1874.

Business generally, while it was nothing to brag about, was, if anything, a little more active during the past week than it has been, and our merchants are hopeful of at least an average spring trade. The uncertainty in regard to the financial policy of the Government, together with the almost impassible condition of the country roads, have had considerable to do with the general depression in business recently, but the indications are that both of these important drawbacks will soon be removed.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from $1.50@3.50 per brl., according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—65@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and prices remain as last quoted: $2@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is still quotable at 38 to 40, with an occasional sale at 42 and the demand appears to be equal to the supply.

CRANBERRIES—Quotable at from $7.50@8 ₱ brl., as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Prime New York Factory, in a jobbing way, at 13@13½.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 8 to 10 cents per lb. Peaches, 15 for unpeeled and peeled, 18@20.

EGGS—Quotable at 15@16.

FLOUR—Unchanged. We continue to quote at $5.25@5.50 for low grades to equal to the superfine, and $6@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@6.75.

GRAIN—There is rather more inquiry, and with continued light receipts and reduced stocks the market is firmer, but prices, as yet, have undergone no notable change. The following are mainly the quoted steady at 95 for mixed and 96@97 for good to prime white. The offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and there is not much call for it, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.37½@1.40 for white. Ear Corn is fairly quotable at 75c in bulk and 75 to 78c for Shelled from the elevator. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 95 to $1. Nothing doing in Barley here.

GROCERIES—Trade has been considerably better this week, some houses reporting that they have had about all they could do, but there is still room for improvement. The jobbing markets east have been more active during the past few days, but prices continue weak and stocks are still accumulating. The total stock in first hands, according to latest accounts, was reported at 171,477 bags. There has been no change in quotations for a couple of days. Sugars steady with a moderate demand, and the same is true of Molasses and syrups.

COFFEE—Rio, Common, 22c; prime, 29; good, 28, fair, 27¾. Roasted, 27@28 for 1 pound packages; loose, 26c less.

SUGAR—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11c; Standard A, 10¾; Extra C, 9¾; Circle ₱ 9¾. Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Union Extra C, 9¾; Keystone Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 50@55; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¾.

HAY—The market for baled continues quiet and prices remain unchanged at $18@22 per ton, according to condition and quality.

HOMINY—Is still quotable at $5 ₱ brl. to the trade and $5.50 in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Quotable at $1.10@1.15 for gallon jugs to the trade, and $1.20@1.25 in a jobbing way. Maple Sugar, in grain, 13@14.

ONIONS—$4@5 brl. Onion Sets, $4@7 per bushel.

POTATOES—In light supply and the market is growing stronger, as the arrivals have been light and stocks are comparatively light; we continue to quote at $1.35 to $1.45 per bushel, in a jobbing way, according to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14c per ₱ lb., 80 to 90c per pair. Dressed Turkeys, 16@17c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, Sugar Cured, 13½; Hams, canvassed, 13. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾. Shoulders canvassed, 10. Shoulders Plain, 9. Sides Hfs, 9¾. Rib Sides, Clear, 10. Breast Fat Bacon Rib, 12, D fect Beef Sugar Cured, 13½. Dried Beef canvassed, 17. Mess Pork, $17.50 per brl. Prime Mess, $15. Prime Clear, $17. Lard in tierces, 10¾. Lard Refined in tierces, 10¾. Lard Prime Leaf in tierces, 10¾. Prime Leaf in kegs, 11¼. Prime Leaf in tins, 12½.

SEEDS—Clover Seed firm at $6@6.25. Timothy very dull; $3@3.25. Flax Seed unchanged at $2.25@2.30.

WHISKY—Highwines, 86@87.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, April 11, 1874.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding also:

ARRIVALS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	548 cars	621 cars
Hogs	144 "	130 "
Sheep	93 "	83 "
Horses	10 "	8 "
Mules	5 "	4 "
Total	815 "	849 "

FREIGHTS.

Following are the current rates on live stock from this point eastward:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 ₱ car	$44 ₱ car	$35 ₱ car
Philadelphia	25 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	25 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

CATTLE.

Trade was very slow, and to the selling interest, unsatisfactory this week, much more so than was generally expected, and prices were quoted from ½ to ¾ lower; the supply of market cattle is reported as having been unusually small, and there was an average attendance of buyers, but with bad markets east last Sunday, and prospects of there being repeated next Monday, the market here opened up very slow, and there was but little done up until Thursday; buyers held off, refusing to take hold unless concessions of fully 25c ₱ cwt were made, while holders, or at least many of them, in view of the diminished supply, entertained hopes of being able to put up prices ¼ of a cent per pound. On Wednesday there was a difference of 25 to 50c ₱ cwt between buyers and sellers, and very little or nothing done. On Thursday morning, however, sellers having discovered that buyers were determined, especially those from Philadelphia, they could not get from the yards the position they occupied before and the result was that trade soon opened up pretty lively, and it so continued until the close of to-day—this is evident from the fact that there were more cattle sold on the day in question than during all the other days of the week combined. Admitted in the outset, however, the market, taking all in all, was unsatisfactory to owners; very few of them making any money. Some few are reported as getting out with a whole skin, while others, again, rather than submit to a loss, shipped on further East.

The best cattle on sale were owned by Jacob Needy; he sold 4 cars of fancy Ohio steers, averaging 1,375 lbs., at 5c and one dollar per head premium, and 3 cars averaging 1,375 lbs. at 6¼c and one per head over; the owner of these did not thought prices were fully as good as those of last week, but there were others who claimed that these same cattle would have brought a quarter more last week. We sold 8 cars of fancy Ohio stock, last week, at 7¼, which, so we were informed, were sold at the same price in Philadelphia, losing the owner about $600 in shrinkage and there were cattle on sale here this week which cost 6¾ in Chicago for which 6¾ could not be realized. We sold 20 cars of another lot of Chicago cattle, costing 6¾ there, which were sold here at 6¼; we mention this to show how much money in running a market here from Chicago, nor is it likely that there will be during the next thirty days, and the country this side of that point has very few cattle ready for marketing.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,500 steers	6 70@6 75
Extra 1,400 steers	6 50@6 60
Prime 1,300 steers	6 25@6 35
Good 1,100@1,200 steers	5 75@6 00
Fair, 1,000@1,100 steers	5 25@5 50
Stockers, 800@900 lbs	4 75@5 00
Bulls, as to quality	4 00@5 00
Mixed rough stock	4 00@4 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals this week, as will be seen, were heavy, footing up 93 cars, and of these there were some 12 or 15 cars of clipped. Trade was tolerably active on Monday and Tuesday, but on Wednesday, the receipts being larger than expected and the advices from New York unfavorable, the market commenced to drag and continued to drag then until the close, with a decline in prices of fully 25 cts per cwt. Operators are apprehensive of an overstocked market for some weeks to come, as is usually the case at this particular time—producers generally holding on to wool and withdrawing it from the wool clip and, if so, lower prices may be looked for. It is possible that there may be a falling off in the arrivals of wooled sheep since the market seems to have taken the back track, but it is almost certain that the receipts of clipped will continue to increase from this on. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: extra fine wool 100 ₱ sheep, 5 20@5 25; 7@74; 8@85 lbs average, 5 40@5 50; 90@100, 6@6 25; 110@120, 6 50@6 75; 130@140, 6 75@7.

HOGS.

The market was a little firmer to day, and with an increased demand and diminished receipts, holders were enabled to squeeze up prices from 10 to 15c ₱ cwt, but trade was very dull during the greater part of the week. Sales were made this morning at 6.25@6.35 for fair to prime Philadelphia hogs, and Yorkers at 5¾@5¾, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 11, 1874.

The Crude market was very stiff and some what excited during the early part of the week, but since then there has been quite a reaction and the market closes quiet with a sharp decline in prices. Parker dispatches quoted to day at $1.75 ($1.80 ₱ brl, according to pipe line, whereas in the early part of the week it was up to $1.97½ and even $2. There is no particular cause assigned for the turn the market has taken within the past day or two, hence it may resect the other way within the next 48 hours. While it seems to be conceded on all hands that the production has been on the wane for some time past, it is also true that development is being pushed forward with more energy, quite a number of new wells having been started up, and some strikes in new territory have been reported recently. However, producers generally seem to be confident of sustaining the market, and some of them are hopeful of much higher prices than those now prevailing.

The refined market closes weak and decidedly lower: April was offered this afternoon at 15¾, delivered in Philadelphia, and the last half of May sold at 15¾, against 16 to 16¾ in the early part of the week; on cars here may be quoted nominally at 12¾@12¾ for April and 13¾@13¾ for May.

There is a very fair inquiry for barrels, and the offerings continue light, but there has been no purchase market since the date of our last report: $1.65 for countries and $1.70 for city make.

Receipts crude this week, 10,658 obls
" last week, 14,412 "
" Jan'y 1 to date, 479,922 "
" same time 1873, 489,415 "
Exports refined this week, 5,499 "
" last week, 2,9.7 "
" Jan'y 1 to date, 11,141 "
" same time 1873, 17,485 "

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Young	Citizens O. W.	479
Fisher Bros.	Canaline O. W.	148
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	5
Owner	Petrolite O. W.	4.8
Owner	Lorna O. W.	81
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	130
Owner	American O. W.	907
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	84
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W.	704
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	694
Bushnell	Model O. W.	846
Owner	Fairview O. W.	98
Stevenson	Central O. W.	642
Total		5,101

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 9—American Pig.—We can not report any improvement in the demand for Iron and the price is, if anything, weaker and a few of the strictly favorite brands could not perhaps be bought from the companies for less than $35, but concessions have been made on brands not so well known. The demand seems about equal to the lessened production, so that there is no accumulation of stocks on the furnace banks. Should more furnaces blow in, however, as is now talked of, there seems a likelihood of lower prices, which will be particularly welcomed by the rolling mills, who for many months have been working without profit. Gray Forge is scarce and prime brands sell at relatively high prices. We note a sale of 200 tons Allentown Gray Forge at $29 at works. Also 200 tons No. 2 Foundry, Lehigh Co. at $30 at Hoboken. The quotations are as follows: Nos. 1 Foundry, $34@36; No. 2 Foundry, $32@33; Gray Forge, $29@31.

Iron—Bars are in somewhat better demand at from to 3 to 3.2c ₱ lb. below which prices it is not thought it can go unless ₱g Iron should decline largely, which does not seem likely unless a large number of furnaces now out of blast should resume. The strike of the Reading mill still continues, and the puddlers of the Lebanon Rolling Mill Company now threaten to strike.

Rails—There is little to report in regard to Rails of either foreign or domestic manufacture. Few buyers are in a position to meet the wants of sellers. We quote Welsh $54@55, gold and American $36@39. We note a sale of 500 tons English at New Orleans, at $51, gold—Iron Age.

Philadelphia—The market for the past week has been slightly more active than heretofore, with firm prices and a disposition to advance if the volume of business at all improved. The furnace companies have sold ahead to some considerable extent on private contracts, despite their announced refusal not to do so. Toward the close of the week there is quite an inquiry for good brands of Forge iron, which is not on spot to any extent. Rails are very quiet, but with the present demand for Forge, which indicates an improvement in manufactured products, a most unlikely some of the cold furnaces may be blown in. In Bars the mills in operation report some increase of orders, but many of the mills in the interior of the State are still idle from labor difficulties. More activity is also reported among the car works, which will resort to better prices for Rails. Rails are quiet with some inquiry, and some tolerably large transactions pending. Old Rails are very quiet but without decline. Scrap continues in small supply and unchanged. The market is very firm; No. 1 Forge, $30@31; No. 2, $28; Gray Forge, $25 here, or $28 at furnace for best Lehigh. Bars $2 to 3.3c ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 11, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat very firm and moderate demand; No. 1 spring, $1.28@1.29; No. 2 $1.23@1.24 spot or April; $1.25 seller May; $1.26¾ seller June; No. 3 $1.19; rejected $1.10@1.10¾. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 62c spot or April; 63c seller June; new do 60@60½c; rejected new 58c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 42c regular; 45½c fresh; rejected 42@42½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, 92@93c fresh. Barley in active demand and prices advanced; No 1 $1.60@1.61.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $14.90@15.00 cash or seller May. Lard steady with a moderate demand; $9.90@9.95 seller May. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; sales of shoulders at 6½@6¾; long clear 9¼@9½c; Cut Meats dull; short clear 9 11-16@9½c; long clear 9½@9¾; prime steam 9 3-16c. Hutter heavy at 22@30c. Cheese 11@12c. Whisky lower at 87@90c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake firm at 24½@25c. Pig tin quiet and lower at $36@40; American quiet at 32@33c. Bar iron quiet, Russia sheet 16½@17c. Nails dull; cut $4.35@4.00; common $4@4.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Cotton firm at 16½c. Flour, Oats and Lard quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at $1.46@1.47. Corn: demand fair and market firm; spring $1.50@1.52; fall $1.70@1.75. Pork dull at $17 asked. Lard quiet; steam 9½c; kettle 9¾@10c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon dull and unsettled, but steady at 9@9½c. Whisky: demand active and prices advanced to 90c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 11.—Cotton firm at 15½@15c. Flour quiet at $6.25@7.50. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.40. Corn steady at 70c. Oats quiet at 45c. Provisions steady and in moderate demand. Lard in tierces, 10½. Bulk meats: shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8½c. Bacon: shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.45@1.65. Corn active at 58@59. Oats firm at 42@43c. Rye quiet. Provisions strong. Pork $17.37½; most nominal. Lard firm at 10½c. Bacon: sales of 74 packages; Lard firm at 10½c. Butter 28@30c. Coffee nominal. Whisky 87@87½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1.30½; No 2 do $1.24. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 48c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 44½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 88½c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 1 $1.60; No 2 nominal at $1.40.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 11.—Turpentine, 33s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands and Orleans 8½d; sales of the week, American 7,850; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard (refined) 50s; long clear middles 42s. Turpentine 32s@32.6d.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Refined petroleum 35f.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Cotton: demand active; sales of 3,200 bales; prices stronger, and some grades advanced; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14½@15c; low middlings to strict low middlings 15½@16c; good middlings 17@17½c; strict good middlings 17¾c; net receipts 3,453; coast 981; Great Britain 786; stock 199,911; coastwise 1,268.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 11.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1.46; amber Michigan $1.48; No 2 red winter $1.51½; seller June $1.56; No 2 red $1.47½. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 60½c; seller May 60½c; no grade 58c. Oats: demand fair; No 2 white 40c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Flour active; superfine, $4.55@5.50. Wheat active; red $1.60@1.61; amber $1.70@1.80. Rye 93@95c. Corn active; yellow 63@64c; mixed 62@63c. Oats active; No 2 white 45@46c; mixed 42@43c. Provisions firm. Crude petroleum 11¾c; refined 15½@15¾c. Whisky 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Cotton firm at 16½c. Flour, Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet. Hay nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bagging unchanged. Whisky 91.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; offerings light; middling 15½c; receipts and sales 600 bales. Flour quiet and firm at $5@6. Hay quiet at $16@18. Pork: market bare. Bacon and Lard dull but unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Oats dull and lower at 60@65c. Coffee quiet; ordinary 21½@22c; fair 23@24c; prime 24½@25c; low mid 24½@24¾c; mid 25@25½c; good do 26@26½c; mid fair 27@27½c; fully fair 28@28½c. Sugar firm; fair demand; prime 9½@10c; choice 10¼@10½c. Molasses dull and unsettled, but steady at 60@70c. Whisky: demand active and prices advanced to 90c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 11.—Cotton firm at 15½c. Flour quiet at $6.25@7.50. Wheat quiet at $1.25@1.40. Corn steady at 70c. Oats quiet at 45c. Provisions steady and in moderate demand. Lard in tierces, 10½. Bulk meats: shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8½c. Bacon: shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c. Sugar cured hams 12½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Flour firm but unchanged. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.45@1.65. Corn active at 58@59. Oats firm at 42@43c. Rye quiet. Provisions strong. Pork $17.37½; most nominal. Lard firm at 10½c. Bacon: sales of 74 packages; Lard firm at 10½c. Butter 28@30c. Coffee nominal. Whisky 87@87½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee $1.30½; No 2 do $1.24. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 48c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 44½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 88½c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 1 $1.60; No 2 nominal at $1.40.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 11.—Turpentine, 33s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands and Orleans 8½d; sales of the week, American 7,850; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard (refined) 50s; long clear middles 42s. Turpentine 32s@32.6d.

ANTWERP, April 11.—Refined petroleum 35f.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Cotton: demand active; sales of 3,200 bales; prices stronger, and some grades advanced; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14½@15c; low middlings to strict low middlings 15½@16c; good middlings 17@17½c; strict good middlings 17¾c; net receipts 3,453; coast 981; Great Britain 786; stock 199,911; coastwise 1,268.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 11.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 2 white Wabash $1.46; amber Michigan $1.48; No 2 red winter $1.51½; seller June $1.56; No 2 red $1.47½. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 60½c; seller May 60½c; no grade 58c. Oats: demand fair; No 2 white 40c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Flour active; superfine, $4.55@5.50. Wheat active; red $1.60@1.61; amber $1.70@1.80. Rye 93@95c. Corn active; yellow 63@64c; mixed 62@63c. Oats active; No 2 white 45@46c; mixed 42@43c. Provisions firm. Crude petroleum 11¾c; refined 15½@15¾c. Whisky 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Cotton firm at 16½c. Flour, Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet. Hay nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bagging unchanged. Whisky 91.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 11.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; offerings light; middling 15½c; receipts and sales 600 bales. Flour quiet and firm at $5@6. Hay quiet at $16@18. Pork: market bare. Bacon and Lard dull but unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—Oats dull and lower at 60@65c. Coffee quiet; ordinary 21½@22c; fair 23@24c; prime 24½@25c; low mid 24½@24¾c; mid 25@25½c; good do 26@26½c; mid fair 27@27½c; fully fair 28@28½c. Sugar firm; fair demand; prime 9½@10c; choice 10¼@10½c. Molasses dull and unsettled, but steady at 60@70c. Whisky: demand active and prices advanced to 90c. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 11.—Wheat quiet; white Canada $1.75@1.80. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Wheat quiet at $1.46@1.55. Corn better at 74@75c. Oats firm at 50@53c. Petroleum unchanged.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 11.—Wool continued comparatively quiet until near the close of the week, when a number of large sales made their appearance, and the business during the past three days been quite large. Fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces still range from 50 to 53c for choice extra, and medium to fine delaine extra sold at 62@63; combine and delaine fleeces in Ohio sold at 55c, some of the latter being finally made at full prices; pulled wool of the best grades also commanded full prices. Sales of the week reported nearly 400,000 pounds; low grades are dull and neglected; the sales of the week embrace Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 627,000 lbs; Michigan, 62,000; Michigan, 62,000; Western Wisconsin and New York, 30,000; Canada, 40,000; Canada pulled, 30,000; unwashed and unmerchantable, 40,000; total, 791,000; clean basis, 400,000 lbs; 1st class combing and delaine fleeces in Ohio sold at 53

HOME NEWS.

Charged with Horse Stealing.

A horse fancier, John Ryan by name, is in the lock-up awaiting a hearing this morning on a charge of having stolen a horse and buggy yesterday afternoon on Penn street, while the owner, a Mr. Kelly, had gone into a building and left them standing in the street. The outfit was recovered.

The Alleged Conspiracy.

On Saturday afternoon the argument in the great alleged conspiracy cases was had by counsel before Alderman McMasters. Mr. Marshall opened for the defense and ably reviewed the evidence, showing that nothing whatever had been proven against Mr. Dickson. Mr. Carnahan followed for the prosecution. Mr. Hampton then again pleaded for the defense, showing that no case had been made against them. Mr. Carnahan closed for the Commonwealth. The Alderman reserved his decision till to day.

Second Avenue.

The special Committee appointed in regard to the Second Avenue Railroad difficulty, held a meeting on Saturday afternoon and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman of this Committee present to Council, at their next meeting, a resolution asking an extension of the powers and authority of this Committee, so as to include the examination of all points of difference between the city, the Second avenue commission and the P. & C. R. R. Co., from Cross street to the line above Nine Mile Run.

Paying Printing Bills.

The Printing Committee of Councils met on Saturday evening in the City Clerk's office. The contract for printing five hundred copies of Col. Milnor Roberts's water works report was awarded to Stevenson and Foster at $89 20. A bill of the same firm amounting to $1 355 51 for doing city printing was ordered to be paid. The following resolution offered by Mr. Elder, to be presented to Councils was passed, and the Committee adjourned.

Resolved, That after the passage of this resolution any printing ordered by Councils, committees, or heads of departments (except such as specified in contract with printers for 1874) shall be referred to the Printing Committee with power to act.

An Irishman Accommodates a Negro.

Frank Watson and Ben. Leonard, two colored men of fighting propensities, got into a fight yesterday afternoon on Wood street, near Water, with two Irishmen named Jno. Muldoon and Matthew Gleason. Men belonging to these two races, it seems, have a natural repugnance toward each other, and it is generally particularly well developed on the Celtic side, so when Leonard defiantly uttered his ability to lick anything in that vicinity, Muldoon at once offered him an opportunity, and for being so accommodating, was cut in the hip by Leonard. All four of the men were arrested and taken to the Police station. A general fight was inaugurated, and for a time the Irishmen were as much in their element as if they had been tapping heads at Donnybrook fair. The wounded man was not seriously hurt.

COAL BARGE SUNK.

An Accident to "Mary Ann's" Tow.

A dispatch was received in the city yesterday, giving the intelligence that the steamer "Mary Ann," on her downward trip, met with an accident on Saturday afternoon. The boat is one of the largest coal packets in the trade, and was tackled to a heavy tow of boats and barges. As the railroad bridge at Steubenville was approached, a heavy gale was blowing, and the boat was partly swung around, so that one of her barges struck a pier and sunk. The boat contained twelve thousand bushels of coal. Happily the tow was not otherwise injured, and the boat was enabled to proceed with the remainder on the trip. The "Mary Ann" and her tow are the property of Messrs. Simpson Horner & Co., coal merchants of this city.

DON'T TAKE.

The Gas Question.

Notwithstanding the old Gas Company have informed consumers in the lower wards that their gas will be reduced from the first of May, the orders for the Consolidated Gas Company to make their attachments, still continue to crowd them. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad depot, Adams Express and the new Theatre on Fourth avenue, are the latest large consumes that were furnished for the first time on Saturday with the new gas, and the universal opinion of them all was "why did we not make the change sooner." There is plenty of room here for both companies, and all that consumers want is competition. Time will tell which is the best and cheapest, and until they are certain that the lowering of the old company's rates is not for the purpose of crowding out opposition, so as to charge even more than is now being charged, the sympathy of all is with the Consolidated Company.

BIBULOUS IRISHMEN.

Fighting in the Allegheny Fifth Ward.

About six o'clock on Saturday evening a riot broke out in Lindsay & McCutcheon's rolling mill, in the Fifth ward of the Allegheny city. It was caused by a party of Irishmen, who hoisted in more tanglefoot than they could carry and yet observe a proper degree of decorum. The fighting was terrific, and a number of men were badly injured. John McKee, Pat Murkin and John Douglass were arrested on charges of aggravated assault and battery, the informations being made before Deputy Mayor Nellis, and they will have a hearing to-morrow. James Fleming, who was also implicated in the affair, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, which he paid and was discharged. Two men, named Steven Timmons and James Morrison, were very seriously injured, the former being wounded about the head and the latter trampled almost senseless.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Partnership Difficulty at Braddock's Fields.

About five o'clock on Saturday evening, a shooting affray took place at Braddock's Fields, regarding which very meagre particulars have reached the city. It seems that a coal merchant named John A. Cook got into a difficulty with his partner regarding the settlement of their accounts, and fired five shots at him from his revolver. The name of the partner could not be learned, nor could it be ascertained whether or not he was hurt any. Cook was shot at in return, and had a narrow escape from being killed, his hat being knocked from his head by the contents of the shot gun. Informations were made here before Deputy Mayor McMasters against Cock for felonious assault and battery and surety of the peace. Officers Wilmot, Messner and Gibbons went to Braddock's Fields to arrest Cook, but Gibbons returned with the information that the accused could not be found.

A TRAVELING BEGGAR'S DEATH.

Sinking Exhausted in the Road, and Dying of Exposure.

In a Sunday sheet of yesterday, appeared an item in regard to the death of a woman named Caroline Ebbert, which did not state the facts of the case. On Saturday evening Coroner McCallin was notified to hold an inquest on the body of Catherine Abbott, who had died in the house of Mr. John Franks, of Plum township. It seems that the woman, who, with her sister, were professional "tramps," were out on the festive storm of Friday, and from exposure, the woman Catherine, fell exhausted in the road near Mr. Franks' house. The neighbors assisted in carrying the woman in, and laid her upon a bed and tried to administer such stimulants to her to revive her, but she was too far gone. A physician was summoned, but on Saturday morning she died, never having rallied. The Coroner was out there yesterday and held an inquest, when a verdict of death from exposure was rendered. Deceased was about forty years of age, and she and her sister had been traveling beggars for the past twelve years, and both are said to have been slightly demented. Both women are well known throughout the county as having had a certain time of each year for visiting certain places to solicit alms.

APPRECIATING PROTECTION.

Complimentary Resolutions to the Mayor of Allegheny City Adopted by the Ladies.

On Saturday the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards branch of the W. C. T. U. at a meeting held, adopted the following preamble complimentary to the Mayor of Allegheny city:

WHEREAS, The Mayor of Allegheny city has accorded to the Women's Temperance Union of said city the protection of the law whilst engaged in an endeavor to abate the greatest evil under which society now labors; therefore,

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this branch be tendered to his Honor, with the assurance that this act must secure for him the respect and good-will of all interested in this great cause.

Resolved, That earnest prayers for a speedy restoration to health, and a life of prosperity and happiness shall be offered daily in his behalf.

Resolved, That the women composing this band, desire to express their gratitude to the policemen who have protected them from all annoyance when on the streets.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his Honor, the Mayor, the Chief of Police and the daily papers.

The resolutions were read .o the police last night.

THE ALLIANCE SURPRISED.

A "Local Option" Breeze—A Repealing Bill for Braddock's Fields.

Those who gathered at the Temperance Alliance rooms on Saturday "to hear the news" were furnished with a small sensation by an announcement that they had been caught napping. It seems that while the temperance folks supposed Local Option was all right at Harrisburg, and required no attention, a bill has been quietly winding its way through the House for a repeal of the bill so far as it relates to Braddock's. The first intimation the Alliance people had of this unobtrusive "little William" was given them on Saturday, coupled with the information that the bill had passed its second reading, and would come up on its third reading and final passage this week. The feeling of the temperance folks was that they heard the news was decidedly hostile to some of our members, who, they say, are pledged to keep the Alliance informed on such bills before any action is taken. The compact, however, in this instance seems not to have been kept with that degree of fidelity which was desirable, and the members of the Alliance did not hesitate to give expression to their indignation in a manner that verged very decidedly toward the obstreperous. They propose, however, not to let their wrath merely vent itself in expletives, but to let their feelings take practical form in the appointment of a committee to visit the State Capital on a "killing" mission. So the "little William" stands an excellent chance of being throttled while yet adolescent.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Henry W. Walt, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate was approved.

Register's report on petitions of creditors for the ascertainment and liquidation of their liens was presented and approved, and the following allowances made: John Stewart, $2,716; J. C. Mills, $913.91, and H. G. Smith, $889.91.

Dennis Z Iars, bankrupt, Washington county. Orders made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens. Lazear for assignee.

James Duncan and Ira B. Duncan, bankrupts, Beaver county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate was approved and sale confirmed. Wm. Henry for assignee.

W. H. Cluley, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The resignation of W. C. Robertson as assignee was accepted, and J. H. Baldwin, Esq., of Pittsburgh appointed in his stead. Baldwin for assignee.

Albert Harris and Moses Brown, bankrupts, of Luzerne county. Proceedings in bankruptcy discontinued. Guester & Wells for petitioners.

Robert B. Elgar, bankrupt, of Beaver county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate was approved and the necessary conveyances ordered. Henry for assignee.

P. Cool, Sr., and P. Cool, Jr., bankrupts, of Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of Edward Lauzy, a creditor, for ascertainment of lien was approved, and $1,871 23 allowed. Register's report on petitions of bankrupts for State exemptions was approved and prayers refused.

Mary Long, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Register's report on petition of Solicitor for compensation was approved. Harrington for petitioner.

H. G. Lazarus, bankrupt of Luzerne county. Petition of Patrick Buttle, a creditor, for ascertainment and liquidation of lien, was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

Frank Fogle and Michael Fisher, convicted of larceny, were sentenced to the Workhouse for two years each. Frank Reiff, found guilty on the same indictment, was sentenced to the same institution for one year. Wendell Helmuth, jointly indicted with the above named defendants, and convicted, received a sentence of two years and six months in the Western Penitentiary.

Francis Shanley was fined $2 and costs for assault and battery.

Henry Graham was sentenced to undergo one year's imprisonment in the Workhouse for larceny.

John Jones and George Simmons were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the work house for larceny.

Julius Moser, convicted of false pretenses was directed to be imprisoned in the county jail for ten months.

John Stanton received a sentence of eighteen months in the work house, on two indictments for larceny.

Henry Colhoof, whose mother was recently killed on the West Penn Railroad, was ordered to undergo three months' imprisonment in the work house for larceny from the person.

William Mathews, jointly indicted with Colhoof, and found guilty, was sentenced to the work house for ten months.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.

Chas. Kirsch,	John Preuttling (2),
Casper Bechter,	I. K. Pulliips,
Charles Lang,	Thos. Daily et al.,
Joseph Chiverton,	Edward Grinder,
L. De Roy,	Edward Grinder et al.,
James Oyler,	James Elkins (3),
Benj. Shupp,	James McGillin,
Ida Shaw,	John Morgan.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett & Stowe.]

A rule was granted on Frank Hoffman to show cause why he should not pay an allowance to Lena, his wife, pending the proceedings in divorce.

Preliminary orders were made granting charters to the Building and Loan Association No. 2, Allegheny city, and the Greenwood Cemetery, for charters of incorporation.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Maria Peterson.

Commonwealth ex rel vs. Mrs. Mary McDermott. Inquisition presented and approved and Thomas McDermott appointed a committee of the person and estate, required to give bond in the sum of $15,000.

Catharine Gillespie was allowed to avail herself of the privileges of the act securing to married women their separate earnings.

In the matter of the petition of the Morse School District, the report of the viewers was presented and confirmed.

J. M. Wilcoxon was appointed Commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Dennis Hanlon.

Lizzie A. Sheiden presented a libel in divorce against Thomas Sheiden and a subpœna was awarded.

John N. Shafer vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad. Viewers were appointed to assess the damages resulting by the construction of said railroad.

The St. Clair school directors were authorized to borrow $25,000 for school purposes.

Jane Reed applied for a divorce from James Reed, on the ground of alleged cruel treatment, and a subpœna was awarded.

The Eleventh ward Allegheny City School District was allowed to borrow $35,000 on certain terms.

Trial List for To day.

Fisher et al. vs. Koontz
Hays vs. Briggs et al.
Walter vs. P., V. & C. R. R.
Kestner vs. P., V. & C. R. R.
Caler vs. Wilson.
Shannon et al. vs. Carothers.
Schmeriz et al. vs. Togenhuff.
Johnston et al. vs. O'Hara et al.
Keltz vs. Appel
Bryson vs. McKee.
Crown vs. South Fayette township School Board.
Green Tree B. & L. Association vs. Liebler et al.

District Court.

[Before Judges White and Kirkpatrick.]

Suit was entered in this Court by Catharine Schuman to recover damages for alleged slanderous words uttered against her by Peter Martin and his wife, Biddy. A capias was issued and bail fixed at $300.

Trial List for To day.

Kredel vs. O'Neill & Rook.
Miller vs. Miller, Forse & Co.
McGee vs. McLaughlin et al.
Meldrum vs. Holmes.
White vs. Hill.
Ulmer vs. Snively.
McCauley vs. McKay, et al.
Hahn vs. Dierstein.
Scully in trust vs. Fowler.
Pittsburgh Petroleum Co. for use vs. Standard Oil Co.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Father Hickey's Alleged Liability to the McCabe Estate—He Makes a Public Explanation — The Episcopal Residence—Measures to Complete It.

The matter of the alleged liability of Father Hickey, in the sum of four thousand dollars, to the McCabe estate, is being made to assume a greater degree of prominence than perhaps it deserves. From what has already been published, it will be remembered that Mr. McSwigen, the executor of the McCabe estate, entered suit to recover the above amount on a note given in 1868 by Father Hickey to James McCabe. The plaintiff alleged that the note had never been paid, but the defendant in his affidavit set forth that it had been fully paid, and attached to his reply was a copy of the check which he claims to have given Mr. McCabe, and which he also avers was paid at the bank of N. Holmes & Son. At the eight o'clock services yesterday morning, in the Cathedral, in the presence of about three thousand people, Father Hickey, while in the pulpit, referred to the matter and reiterated the statements in the affidavit of defence filed by him. Mr. McSwiggen says if these facts will come out in Court, and claims that when he went to Father Hickey in regard to the note he was unable to obtain any satisfactory replies to his questions.

A very large meeting was held last evening in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral, the object of which was to effect measures for the completion of the new Episcopal residence. The meeting was presided over by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, the members of the building committee acting as Vice Presidents. A large number of delegates representing a majority of the English and German churches of the city were present. After the reading of the financial report by the Very Rev. Father Hickey, Dr. George H. Keyser addressed the meeting. His remarks were of a practical nature, and showed clearly that the work of finishing the new edifice, though it seemed to be a heavy undertaking, could speedily be completed, and the tax on the congregation, numbering some five thousand, would be very trifling, if the right disposition was manifested. Speeches were also made by representatives of the other churches, promising a hearty co-operation with St. Paul's congregation, and expressing a desire to see the new Episcopal residence completed without delay.

The financial statement of affairs since the commencement of the work is as follows:

Monthly collections	$ 5,000 00
Total amount subscribed	16,954 75
Proceeds of fair	11,078 53
	$33,033 28

Of the amount subscribed there has been paid in $10,731.50, and the disbursements amount to $16,975.64. The total cost of the Episcopal residence, it is estimated, will be $58,640 64.

A NEW PAVEMENT.

An Artificial Stone.

Of all the material used as pavements, at such enormous cost to the public, none have been found wholly satisfactory save the artificial stone. This has been tested in the severest manner, and stood the test—resisted the frosts of winter, the heat of summer, and the wear of constant use. It is clean, attractive and cheap, and some now in use in this city is as good as when put down three years ago. Not an instance of failure has occurred when properly placed by competent workmen. It is the best pavement, cellar flooring, malt house and brewery flooring, etc., made.

For any information, for satisfactory reference and for work in artificial stone, call at the office of the hardware store of Hermann Straub, No. 17 Federal street, Allegheny.

Notice.

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 1st, 1874.

I have this day sold and transferred all my right, title and interest in the business of Self-Raising Flour and Buckwheat Flour, to S. S. Marvin & Co. Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage to me, I recommend them to my successors. JAMES IRVIN.

We continue the business at our Cracker Factory, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, and propose to place our Prepared Self-Raising Flour at the head of the list for household use and special convenience. Steamboatmen, Miners, Restaurants and Families will be surprised at the economy in using this flour. For sale by all grocers. S. S. MARVIN & CO.

mw

The "Franklin," Allegheny, pays interest on time deposits.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Last month seems to have stolen a March on April.

....Col. Bayne is hooping it up lively for the gay gamboliers.

....Nearly six million bushels of coal went out on the last rise.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting this afternoon.

....Lively times about Local Option at the Alliance rooms on Saturday.

....Yesterday was the thirteenth anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumpter.

....The ladies, despite the Liquor League resolution, will probably be out again to-day.

....Temperance mass meeting in the Smithfield Methodist church this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

....The nipping breezes yesterday somewhat interfered with racing "sport" on Penn avenue at the East End.

....Saturday being pay day at the American Iron Works, the saloons on the South Side did a flourishing business.

....Mr. James Woodridge will hereafter be found officiating as door keeper at Harry Martin's new variety theater.

....Critics say there has been a decided improvement lately in the music from our church choirs generally, in the city.

....The Grand Army of the Republic reunion commences to-morrow morning. The exercises will be held in Lafayette Hall.

....The route of procession for the great Pythian display on the 22d has been prepared and a Chief Marshall selected.

....The Allegheny ladies did some crusading Saturday, when Michael Lynch's saloon on North avenue and others were visited.

....The Bankers and Bank Clerks Mutual Benefit Association will hold a meeting this evening in the U. S. Depository, Smithfield street.

....The eighth annual meeting of the contributors to the Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary will be held to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

....Complaint has been made to Chief of Police Irwin regarding the horse market on Irwin street, opposite the Robinson House. It is said to be a first class nuisance.

....Miss Katie Putnam, the versatile actress, fainted from overwork, in the performance of the "Old Curiosity Shop" at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening.

....Prof. Bissel, the well known organist and poet, is drilling the scholars of the Fifth Avenue M. E Church, preparatory to a grand musical entertainment, that will come off in a few weeks.

....A meeting of the Committee of Safety, an organization that was born last December, was called for on Saturday afternoon, but only seven members appeared, and that did not constitute a quorum.

....The regular spring rail has been made by the police on wagons found standing in the streets and by-ways. About half a dozen were bagged on Saturday and the owners required to pay the expense of removal.

....An alarm of fire was rung from box 237 yesterday afternoon at half past two o'clock, Liberty Hall, East End. It was occasioned by the roof of a dwelling burning in Shady Lane. It was extinguished before the arrival of the fire department. Damage slight.

....Wm. Avery, while walking on River avenue, Eighth ward, Allegheny, on Saturday night, slipped on the ice and fell to the ground, inflicting a gash on his head. He was removed in a carriage to his home, No. 19 Ninth street, this city, and received medical attention.

....Yesterday Confirmation services were held at St. Peter's Episcopal church, Grant street. The Bishop was assisted in the ceremonies by the Rector, Rev. H. W. Spalding, D. D. There were five candidates receiving the rite, one of whom was a young colored girl.

....A couple of boys while playing on Superior street, Ninth ward, Allegheny, on Saturday night, threw a clinker which struck a young man on the head and inflicted a severe wound. The boys made off, and were followed by officers McCurry and Merriman, but succeeded in making their escape.

....The Allegheny County Homeopathic Medical Society, at a recent meeting passed a resolution declaring that alcohol, in whatever form, should be prescribed with as much care as any powerful drug as a medicine, and not as an article of diet, and that the directions for its use should be so framed and so explicit, that they could not be interpreted as a sanction for excess, or for the continuance of its use when the occasion which induces its prescription shall have passed.

....Application was made to Court on Saturday, by Warden Wright, for the removal of Wm. C. Armstrong, an insane man, from the Penitentiary to Dixmont. The prisoner was convicted in 1869 of a burglary on Penn avenue and shortly after his incarceration became insane. His term will soon expire in Court, and claims that when he went to Father Hickey in regard to the note he was unable to obtain any satisfactory replies to his questions.

....The annual report of Fire Marshal Butler, which he is now engaged in preparing, will soon be presented to court. It appears from it that during the year 1873 there were one hundred and ninety-five fires in the county where losses were incurred, and twenty-six small fires, where loss was not claimed from the insurance companies. During the year there were but six false alarms in the county. The total loss from fires was about thirty per cent. less than during the previous year; about two-thirds of the de stroyed property was covered by insurance. The largest fire of the year was the burning of the tube works at McKeesport. A noticeable feature is the many fires and accidents by oil explosions were much fewer than for years before. Tals is accounted for by the fact that the legislature put a stop to the sale of all "one-ex[illegible]-twelve-thirds" and oils of that sort that did not come up to the regular standard, by the appointment of an inspector, whose duty it is to inspect and condemn all such trash.

PERSONAL.

***Rev. T. H. Hanna was an early, and is yet, a firm believer in, and advocate of the crusade.

***The widow of ex-Governor Geary was married on Thursday last to Dr. Goodman, one of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia.

***Rev. H. W. Spalding will resume his series of interesting lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity," Wednesday evening at the Episcopal Guild Rooms on Penn avenue.

***Mr. W. L. McLear, of the *Leader*, left this morning on a trip to Oil City, Parker's Landing and other towns in the oleaginous region. He is accompanied by a valise packed with all the latest editions of railway guides, maps and time-tables.

***Rev. E. B. Snyder, the new pastor of the North Avenue M. E congregation, Allegheny, yesterday assumed his ministerial duties in that charge—preaching at the morning and evening services to crowded houses. The reverend gentleman seems to have lost none of his former attractive power in the pulpit, and discourses with as much acceptability as in former days—before his westward sojournings.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS of the Thirty-seventh ward, is held to bail by Alderman Davidson for selling liquor without a license.

WM. HAYS who tried to "go through" a man at the Union Depot, got ninety days for his pains from Acting Mayor McMasters on Saturday.

THE COAL RUN.

Additional Shipments—Nearly Six Million Bushels in All.

In addition to the list of tows going out, published on Saturday, the following will leave on the present rise:

FOR CINCINNATI.	Bushels.
Jas. A. Blackmore, 8 barges and 2 fuel boats	100,000
Leopard, 7 barges and 3 fuel boats	95,000
Joe Walton, 12 barges and 1 fuel boat	140,000
Nellie Walton, 8 barges and 1 fuel boat	96,000
Bengal Tiger, 10 barges and 1 fuel boat	120,000
Veteran No. 2, 8 barges	96,000
Before reported, 5 coal boats and 92 barges	1,211,000
Total, 5 coal boats and 153 barges	1,858,000
FOR LOUISVILLE.	
Panther, 7 coal boats	132,000
Belle McGowen, 5 coal boats	112,000
Baltic, 6 coal boats, 2 barges and 4 fuel boats	190,000
Enterprise, 6 coal boats and 2 barges	156,000
John Dippold, 14 barges	160,000
Mary Ann, 14 barges and 1 fuel boat	160,000
Sam Parker, 6 coal boats and 1 fuel boat	140,000
Ella, 5 coal boats and 1 fuel boat	120,000
N. J. Bigley No. 2, 5 coal boats	125,000
Maggie Smith, 5 coal boats	125,000
Mary Davage, 8 barges	90,000
John Hanna, 10 barges	115,000
Hercules, 4 coal boats, 4 barges and 1 fuel boat	142,000
George Lysle, 14 barges and 1 fuel boat	175,000
Eagle, 12 barges	144,000
Charlie McDonald, 10 barges	115,000
Samuel Clarke, 16 barges	200,000
Before reported, 1 coal boat and 68 barges	855,000
Total, 50 coal boats and 183 barges.	3,256,000
RECAPITULATION.	
Parkersburg, 2 steamers and 12 flats.	30,000
Cincinnati, 15 steamers, 5 coal boats and 153 barges	1,858,000
Louisville, 22 steamers, 50 coal boats and 183 barges	3,256,000
New Orleans, 3 steamers, 28 coal boats and 7 barges	690,000
Grand total, 42 steamers, 83 coal boats and 355 barges	5,834,000

A Grand Concert and Gymnastic Drill

will be given to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, by the pupils of the Fourth ward Public Schools of Allegheny. This entertainment will be under the direction of Professor McCabe, the accomplished teacher of music in these schools, assisted by the Allegheny Quartette Club and by several leading amateurs. The occasion will be one of great interest to pupils and patrons not only, but also to lovers of good vocalizing. The gymnastic drill is an admirable feature in the physical culture of the schools, and is well worth witnessing.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A Dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Dutch line steamer C. F. Funch at New York; Cardiff line steamer Andes at New York; Great Western line steamer Arragon at Bristol; Anchor line steamer Ethiopia at Moville; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Berlin at Baltimore.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new house, No. 171 Federal street.

"HOW IS IT?"

A Correspondent Taken to Task—He Affirms His Accuracy—Which is Just as Positively Denied—A Pretty Squabble.

An interesting question is now ruffling the usually serene calm of certain legislative and journalistic circles. The matter at issue touches the relative estimates of Representative and Reportorial veracity. Representatives Christy and Newmeyer represent the parties of the first part, and a well known Harrisburg correspondent would answer to roll call as the party of the second part. The correspondent it was who created the original disturbance by giving to the press a statement to the effect that when the vote on the "Legislative salary bill" was called, on Friday, Representative Christy "dodged," and Representative Newmyer "sat sullenly, not voting loud enough to be heard." Now these two gentlemen, being of pre-eminently progressive spirit, of course, read the newspapers, and their feelings, as the show bills say, "could better be imagined than described," as they saw that statement smiling upon them from the columns of the Saturday morning's press, even before they had regaled themselves with their matutinal repast. They were on the cars at the time, but arrived in Pittsburgh in season on Saturday to liven up the evening papers with a stunning denial of the statement as false, inasmuch as the records showed them to have voted "nay," and to have attempted neither "dodge" nor "sullen-ness." In placing themselves squarely before their constituents in that matter. The correspondent's time for agitation came next, when his observant eyes saw that denial, and those who were with him at the time do aver that the item was handed in by him, similar to those which permeated the valorous soul of one Richard when he would have carelessly bartered away all his monarchical possession for an equine—so particulars being mentioned as to whether said equine should be sound in wind or limb. While in such a pleasant mood, unfortunately—when reconciliation or annihilation might have been possible—the correspondent was unable to find the Representatives, and was thus compelled to seek the fraternal sympathies and assistance of a placid scribe to whom he avowed the truth of his first statement accompanied with denunciatory addenda of an alarming character. The reportorial friend heard the story, and then having "malice toward none, and charity for all," communicated its statements to the Representatives in the hope that they would modify or explain matters, so as to avoid the painful necessity of printing some one as having told—made a mistake. The Representatives, however, were not prepared to modify—in fact they rather strengthened their former assertions. The correspondent again appealed to was as vigorous with his "plain facts" as he called them, as before, and the reportorial mediator firmly convinced that the estranged parties never could be induced to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, sorrowfully compromised matters by spreading out both statements for his readers to take their choice.

So it rests at present with a mistake somewhere, and an interesting public asking "how is it."

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The celebrated comedian, Mr. J. H. Stoddard, from Wallack's Theatre, New York, and a first-class company, will commence a week's engagement at the Opera House this evening, and will present Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled "The Long Strike." Mr. Stoddard enacts the character of *Moneypenny*, the lawyer, played by him over five hundred nights, with great success, and in which impersonation he is said to stand without a rival. The piece is spoken of by the press generally as one of the most brilliant and enjoyable entertainments on the stage, and besides more of what is generally called "thrilling interest." The fame of the play, the actor and company should draw a full house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening the most unique and original puppet show in the world, will be given by Bullock's Royal Marionettes. This entertainment will prove both moral and interesting, in as much, as it is mimicry by artificial mimics, with a regard for nature, wholly, beyond conception. The mention of puppet show, need not give the reader to infer there is nothing artistic in it, for there is. A band of minstrels, the great Fantoccini and a miniature circus is exhibited, while the pantomime of "Little Red Riding Hood," with a gorgeous transformation scene winds up the entertainment. An orchestra will enliven the entertainment.

LIBRARY HALL.—The Vokes Family, who are some of the most amusing people that have ever appeared on the stage, will give their farewell performance at Library Hall this week, commencing this evening with their melodeous and merry burlesque of "The Belles of the Kitchen," preceded by the sparkling comedietta entitled "Trying it on." The family are excellent artists in their several lines, and produce the largest amount of fun and merriment from the materials in their amusing pieces.

MARTIN'S VARIETY THEATRE.—This newly constructed place of entertainment opens this evening on Fourth avenue, just below Smithfield street, with a choice selected company of versatile artists, comprising minstrelsy, ballet, drama and pantomime. Among the artists engaged are Annie Hindle, the great change artist, Valentine Love and a competent orchestra. The theatre has been very cosily and neatly fitted up, and includes a parquette with upholstered chairs, parquette circle, orchestra and gallery, and four private boxes. The decorations are neat without being gaudy, and a view of the stage can be had from all portions of the house. To-night, for the inauguration, a very choice bill has been prepared.

CITY HALL.—And now while you are out for an evening's amusement, don't forget the Fair for the benefit of Orphans, which is now in progress at City Hall. It is a place where an hour can be spent pleasantly and profitably. The promenade every evening is a great feature.

Anderson Sash Balance.

Arrangements have been made for placing the Anderson Sash Balance in Morgansteru's new building, on Fifth avenue, as well as in the new quarriers of the Germania Savings Bank, on Wood and Diamond streets. The Dollar Savings Bank, on Fourth street, and a host of others in the city, are already using it. Owing to the immense weight of the windows in many of the leading business houses of the city the Anderson balance is rendered a necessity. It is the only thing of its kind patented in the country, and enables one to raise the heaviest sash with as much ease as though it were the common sash of the dwelling. Preparations are making for its introduction in the State Capitol building of Ohio, the Union Depot building at Columbus, the new post-office building in New York city, and several of the leading hotels in Chicago. Agencies are established in the principal cities of the east and west. The office of the company is at the works, corner of Twenty-ninth and Railroad streets.

Grand Opening—New Spring Dress Goods and Trimming—Decided Bargains.

We call attention to the grand opening of Spring Goods by Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co., Nos. 78 and 80 Market street as being the largest and most carefully selected assortments of goods they have had the pleasure of offering their patrons for many seasons. The stock is not only immense, but it is attractive, seasonable and cheap. It is impossible for us to give the full list of their goods our lady readers must see for themselves. A faint idea of the remarkably low prices at which they are offered can be had when we say that excellent Kid Gloves can be purchased for one dollar. Good Hamburgs selling at 10, 12 and 15 cents, which are really worth twice those figures. We advise those in search of an establishment where the stock is immense, the variety endless, the quality undoubted, and the prices remarkably low, to visit this great Fashion Bazaar of No. 78 and 80 Market street.

Perfection of Quality.

At the Grand Paris Exposition, 1875; the first prize metal was awarded the Messrs. Duryea, manufacturers of Duryeas' "Satin Gloss Starch," and Duryea's "Imperial Gloss Starch," for the perfection of quality of their goods. The first prize metal was also awarded them at London (World's Fair) 1862; Cologne, 1875; Hamburg, 1863; Amsterdam, 1869; Havre, 1862; Baltimore, 1859; Pennsylvania State Fair, 1863; Northern Ohio Fair, 1870; Inter-State Fair, Pittsburgh, 1870; South Carolina Institute Fair, 1870, &c., &c. It, therefore, stands well recommended, without comment of the makers, as *the best starch in the world*. M. W. F.

Security Insured.

Our business men, merchants and citizens generally will be greatly advantaged by transacting their banking business at the United States Bank, 123 Fourth avenue, as it is one of the most reliable institutions in the city, ably officered and affords every possible inducement and guarantee to depositors and others who may desire its services.

Letters Held for Postage April 12.

Rev. Henre A. Bourdman, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Michael Gerahty, New York, 1c; G. M. Hohl, Palmyra, Mo., 3c. C. Moerlin, Dubuque, Iowa, 3c; H. W. Mead, Winonal Minn., 3c; Mrs. Lina Moosberger, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Geo. W. Biggs,

159 Smithfield street.

An elegant assortment of Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silverware, At remarkably low prices.

First Settlement of Kentucky.

It is just one hundred years ago since the first settlement of Kentucky. In April, 1774, the terrible massacre of the Logan family by the Indians took place, and Daniel Boone, who hated the Indian as much as he relished the Indian life, was longing for revenge, when a messenger came riding down the valley of the Ohio with his steed in a foam—a messenger from the royal Governor Dunmore, of Virginia—seeking out Boone—a woodman, who had been in the West, to go westward to the falls of the Ohio, to conduct surveying parties and protect them as they went. Boone started on his perilous journey on the 6th of June, 1774, reached and reconnoitered the surveyors in safety to the settlements, the distance being eight hundred miles and the time two months. The Governor rewarded Boone by employing him on a larger scale for settling the West. James Harrod, the founder of Harrodsburg, built the first house in what was then termed the West, a log cabin, raised in the forest, in April, 1774.

Pension Report.

The annual report of the Pension Commissioner, Baker, has just been issued, and contains many interesting facts. It appears that the total amount annually expended for pensions is $30,000,000. There were 2,688,523 soldiers, who served in the various armies of the Union during the war, and of this number only 166,000 have, as yet, put in a claim of disability, on account of service or impaired health. It is probable that all the cases have not been reported, but when the list is completed it will not present a very great increase. It must not be inferred that the Government grants pensions only to invalids, for there are many others on the roll. Up to June, 1872, the total number of all pensions was 232 229, divided as follows: Army invalids, 95,405; army widows and relatives, 113,518; survivors of war of 1812, 17,109; widows and soldiers of same, 3,627; navy invalids, 1,449; navy widows and relatives, 1,780.

STATE BREVITIES.

R. M. JOHNSTON & Co.'s nail feeders, of Hollidaysburg, are on a strike.

THE Democrats of Greene county will hold their primary election on the last Saturday of May.

CURWENSVILLE is securing a railroad from Clearfield to that point by raising a bonus of $40,000.

GEN. JOHN STERLING, of Beaver Falls, one of the Jury Commissioners of Beaver county, died on the 1st inst.

PREPARATIONS for the proper observation of Decoration Day are already on foot in a number of towns and cities.

THE hearing of the application for pardon in the case of Henry Briesland has been postponed to the first Monday of May.

A. ARTHUR CULLUM, Esq., a prominent citizen of Meadville, was thrown from his carriage a few days since, from the injuries of which he died on Thursday last.

THE hotel of William Morgan and the house and shop of Henry Steiner, in Farmington, Clarion county, were entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday of last week.

AT Excelsior, Northumberland county, on Monday last, Pat Gribbin shot his brother-in-law, John Keating, in a dispute at the supper table. Whisky caused the fight.

A. M. WILLIAMS, who it was feared perished in the Millerstown fire, was heard from by his own "article of hand" last week, from which it is fair to conclude he didn't burn up.

THE West Chester *News* takes a practical view of the cremation question. It says: With some people cremation is only a question of time. If it don't come in this world it is sure to come in the next.

THE following postmasters have been appointed in the localities named below: Mrs. C. H. Hebner, Greenfield, Erie county; R. Whittling, Lamartine, Clarion county; J. C. Kennerdrell, Witherups, Venango county.

PENNSYLVANIA'S breadth is one hundred and seventy-six miles; length, two hundred and eighty miles. It contains twenty-eight millions three hundred and sixty two thousand and eight hundred and eighty-one acres of